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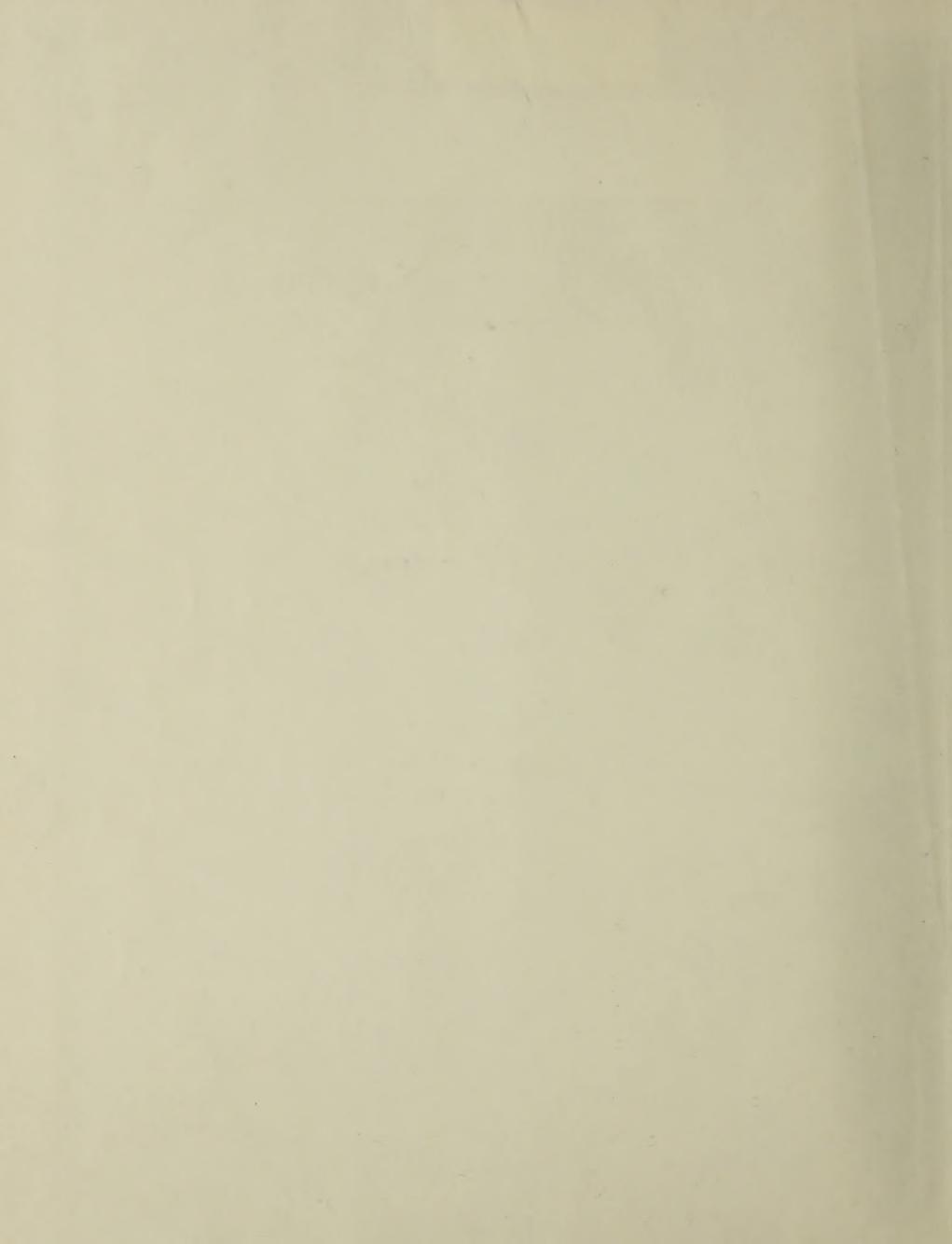
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Gc 929.2 St15s Staulcup, Harry G. Notes on the early Stalcop family in Delaware

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NOTES ON

THE BARLY STATOOP PARITY

IN DELAMARS

WILLIAM FREM CHAPTER

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN COLONISTS

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE

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THE BARLY STALOP FAMILY

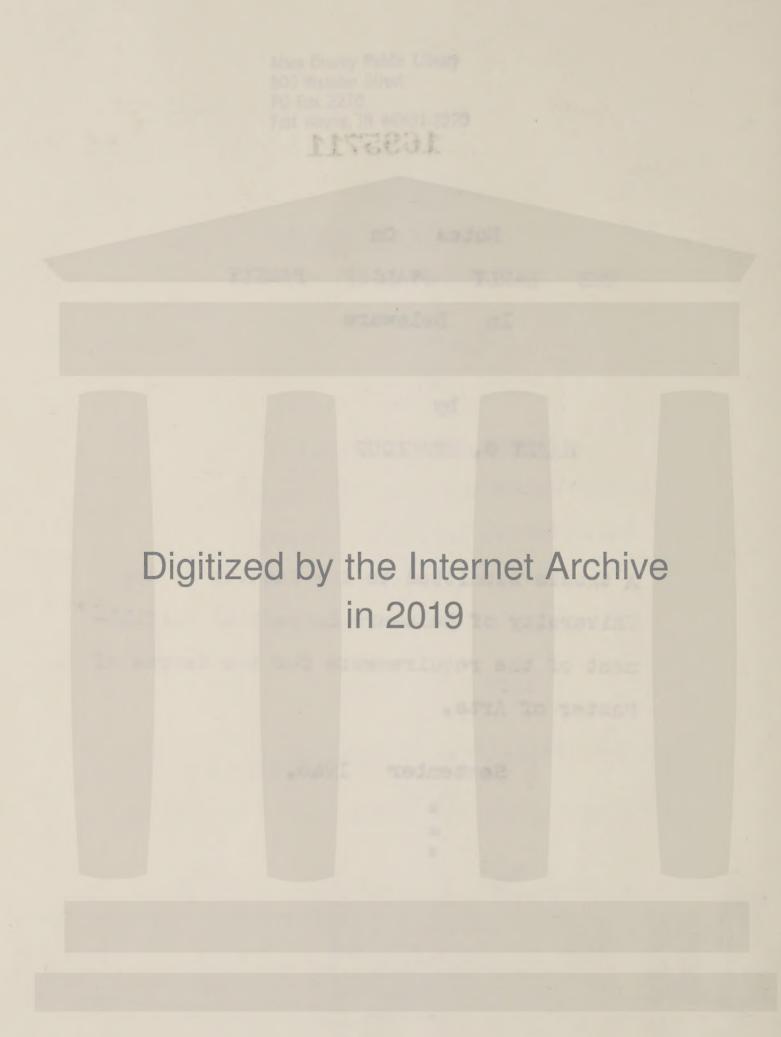
In Delaware

MA

HARRY O. STATISTIP

A thesis submitted to the Faculty of the University of Delaware in partial sulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

September 1946.



Johan Anderson Stalkofta, a Swedish Soldier stationed in New Sweden, was the progenitor of the Stalcop family in America. The surname Stalkofta, a Swedish nicknesse for stee-coat, was anglicised to Stalcop, and because the family surname down through its succeeding generations.

The Stelcops were not important leaders in the colony that was New Sweden until it became incorporated under English rule in 1664. For that time on they assumed a rather prominent role in the community. Though nixed up in the long Finn Rebellion against the English in 1669, the Stalcop family became one of the first large land owners, by a grant from the English, in Wilmington. Their lands holdings were subsequently increased by both grant and purchase.

They were all members of the Swedish Lutheren Church. For the most part, they participated prominently and freely in all the Church activities. It was through their generousity that the Church obtained the land on which the
Old Swedes' Church in Wilmington now stands. Their homes
were used for Church social gatherings. They participated
in the founding of the first school in wilmington, and saw
to it that their children attended the school.

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They was part, they carried not considered assessed to the constant of the con

Lowever, they helped to establish one of the first crist.

Livelihood by milling grain. One of blem became the

second owner of the Market Street Ferry in limington, and

for four generations they were its proprietors.

Sur the most part they were prosperous and moderately successful. Most had large families. However, but for one or two Stalcops, they all left Delaware by or in the fifth generation. Two Stalcops misrated to new Jersey. The rest migrated first south to Virginia, West Mirrinia, North Carolina, Tennesses and Rentweey. Their publica eventually misrated to misma, Judo, Mascord, and Judo.



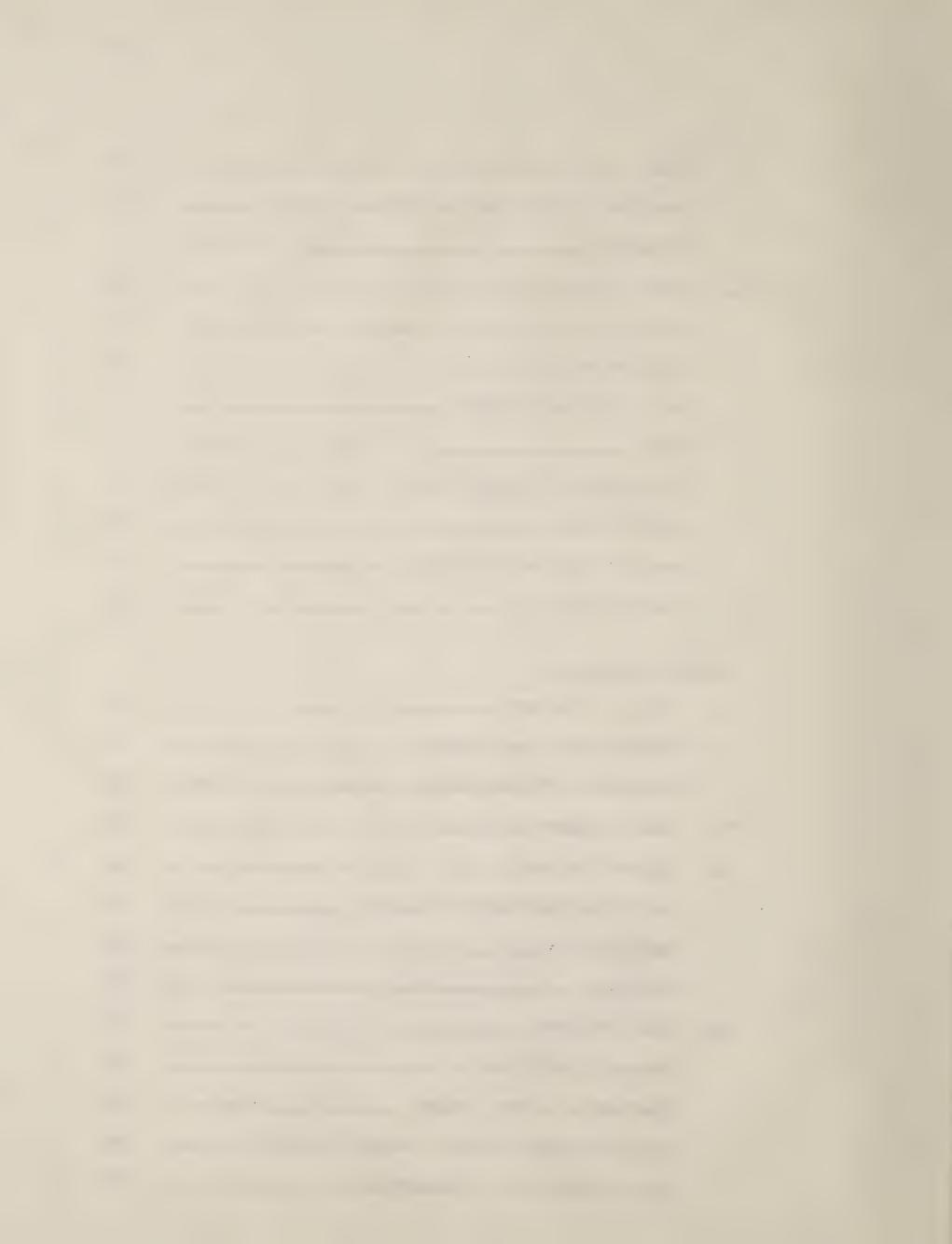
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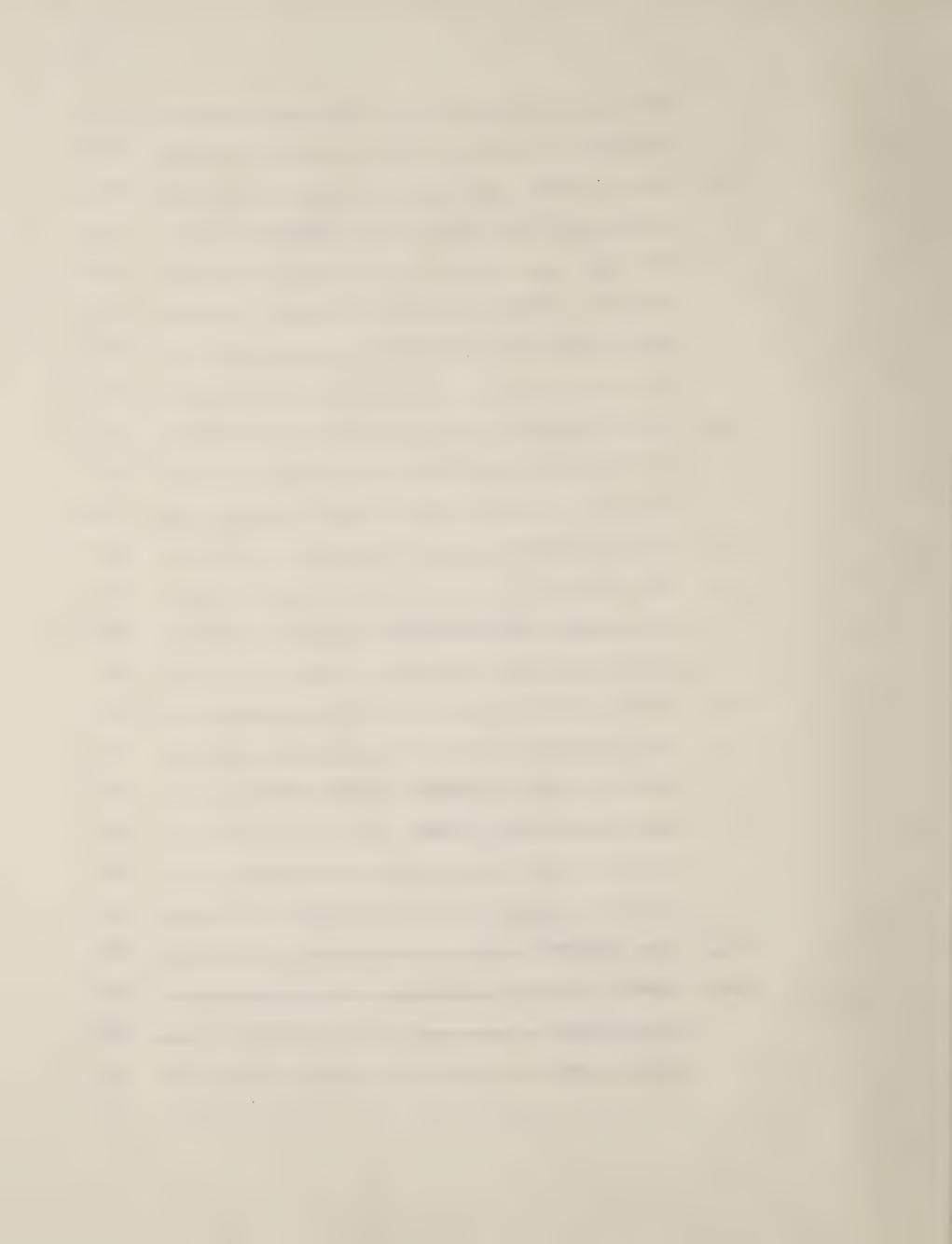


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- August 24, 1679 (Thotostatic Copy)
- Platter Stalcop's Will dated September 3, 1700 (Photostatic Copy)
- Andrew Stalcop's Will dated April 5, 1743 (Photostatic Copy)
- (Photostatic Copy)
- Map of Wilmington showing land holdings in 1772

 (Copied from cover page of Anna Lincolns*

 book, Wilmington, Deleware, Rutlund, Vt.,

 1937.)



The name Stalcop is a familiar name it early Delaware History, especially in the vicinity of Wilmington. Their individual history of only one thread of the many who made up the pattern of progress that founded and Dirit and lighed a permanent sulture and community in this part of early Ausrica. However, it is an integral part of the whole process, and worthy of investigation, for how else can we know of what stuff our predocessors were made. Then, too, since individuals reflect the thinking and activities of the group, we can better mange the over-all progress and activities of that particular part of the population from which the State of Delaware has sproug,

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Little scientific research has been done on this particular subject. It is the author's hope that the rollowing work will help to untangle what up to this time has seen a controversial subject, and thereby lay the foundation for a better understanding of this early period of Deleware History.

by knowing more completely the comividis and do had have

wake up the Staloop family history.

The Dutch had defeated Spain, and had become the leading marcantile nation of the world. England had destroyed the Spanish Armada and awapt it from the seas forever, and was destined in the near future to shallenge



the Dutch as the leading colonial empire in the world.
The Swedes had geined almost undisputed right to the whole Maltie region, and had seen a part in successfully ending the Thirty Years war.

In America the Dutch had established New Amsterdam, and leid claim to almost all the land drained by the indeed and Delaware Rivers. The Swedes had established their colony of New Sweden at Christian on the Delaware over Dutch protests. The English were not yet firmly established in the Delaware basin, but they were certainly interested, and had already founded a thriving trade with the Indians of that section over butch and Swedish protests.

It is at this point that the spech of the Stelcop family begins.



Johan Anderson Stalkoffa (1) was the Jourder and the (1) This is the certical application of the surname retwith, and dates from a vabil-late of the case Tablebil-enus of New System in load-load. The case the hard Tablebil-enus of New System in load-load. The case to the case the contract of Stalkerson (1) and the contract of the colored of the contract of the colored of the col

Frogenitor of all the Staleops in the United States Soday.

Now and when he sprived in America will probably remain a matter of conjecture until some original manuscripts on this early period are found. There is one take about Johan Anderson's arrival in America, supported only by oral tradition. It informs us that Anderson same over from Polland, as cook on board a Dutch ship. He were a woolen cap, which, during the voyage, he so frequently used instead of a towel that it became perfectly saturated with grease, and by constant hendling acquired a very smooth surface, which reflected the light like polished steel. Hence the sailors micknamed him "Stackappe," prenounced "Stalcop".

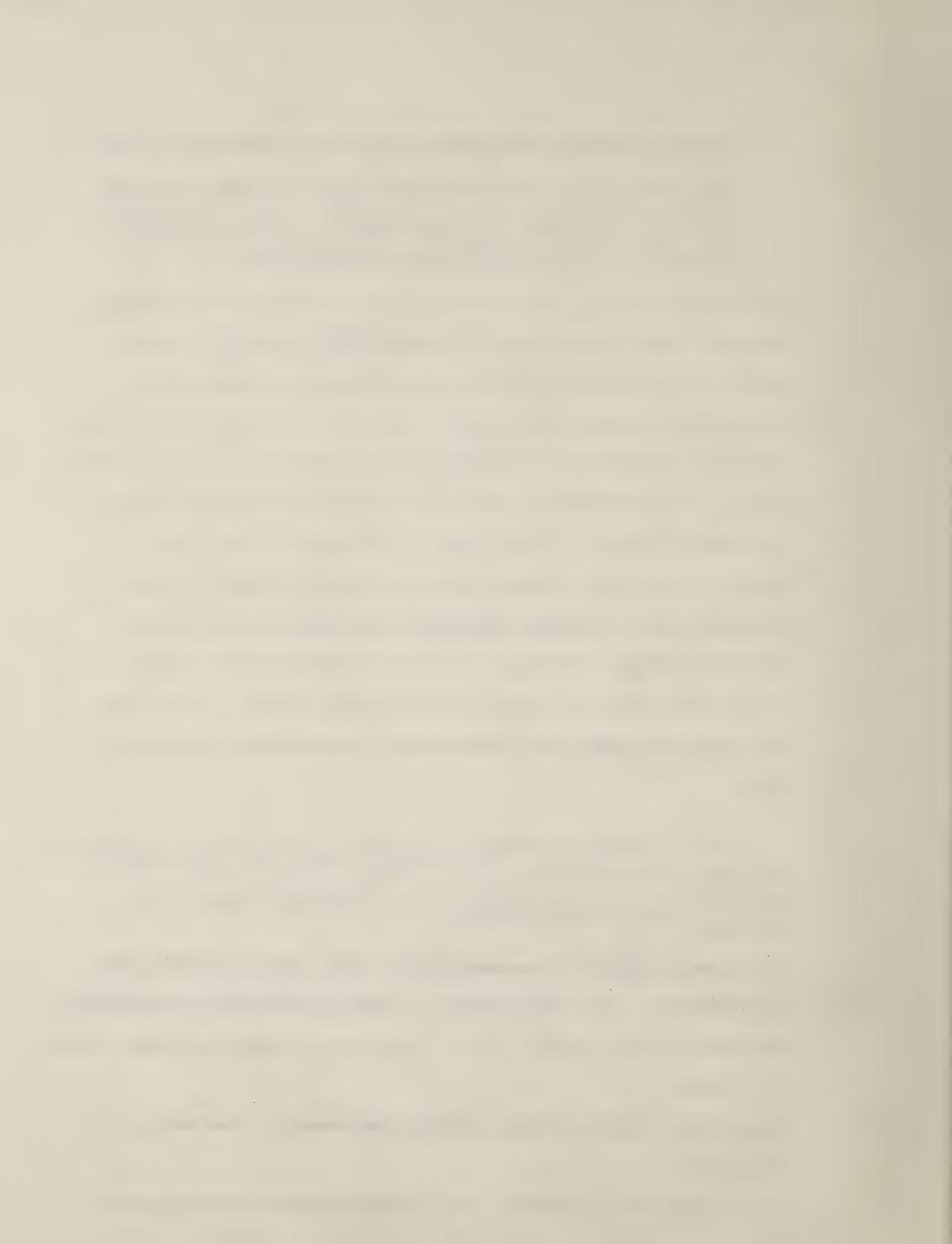
[1]

A CLALLER Dale is norrested in a foodnote by J. Chones Scharf, Missour of Deleware (Philadelphia, 1988). Vol. 7.

This tale supports the assumption that Johan Anderson was a Dutchman. This assumption is also supported by some early writers of the period. (3) Hence the adopted surname, Stale (3) Ibid.

cop, came from the Dutch Staelkappe meaning Steelecap. (4)

And that the surname Stalcop stams from the Swedish mick-



name Stalkofta, meaning Steelcoat. The earliest evidence and subsequent records of Johan Anderson identity him as a soldier, or at least one who bore arms. Hence the name Stalkofta, a nick-name for one who wore armor.

The greatest difficulty in susablishing the very early history of Johan Anderson stems from the fact that as early as 1613-1644, there were at least two Johan Andersons in New Sweden. One was a laborer who planted tobacco on the plantation at Upland, and the other a soldier who daily followed and served the Covernor (5) at Fort Tiniona.

- (5) Governor John Printz.
- 1911). Vol. 2, pp.699-726. In the original assetsh both men and called Janama indersons, use client as such. Towever, aplaces in the book sells the laborate Unique Johan Anderson Scalbofts. There is no evidence to support this assumbtion, and it could very easifir be that the soldier Johan independence was replied Smalkofts. In later translations the new Stakkarta is not standed to either of the Johann Andersons. This substantiates the belief that Johnson morely assumed the laborar was its laborar.

(6) Amandus Johnson, Swedish Berrlements (New York,

It is probable that the Johan Anderson who was a soldier in 1623-1644, was the Anderson who later adopted stalcop as his surname from his nick-name Stalkofta. At any rate stalcop became the family surname, this being the anglicized version of Stalkofta. (7) There is no evidence in (7) Adolph B. Benson, sweden and the American Revolution (Rev naven, 1920). p. 72.

leter years that the name of Anderson was retained by



citier Johan Anderson Stalcov or any of his posterity.

Since the surname Stalcop comes from the nick-name utalkofts, the confusion in establishing the early bistory of the family is definitely tied to the problem of which Johan Anderson later adopted that surname.

1. List of First traditions for a least to accomp on the Andersons in the colony at this fire. (8) It is probable

pp. 699-726. There parent line personnes (New York, 1911),

that this has caused Stalcop to be erroneously called a sutchman. There was a Johan Anderson in the colony, at this time, who was probably a satchman. He is called Jan adricasen. (9) In 1646 William Klest, then Director Garage.

(9) Delaware Archives, Original Land Cities in Delaware. 1645-1679 (Wilmington, 1963, pp. 1-2.

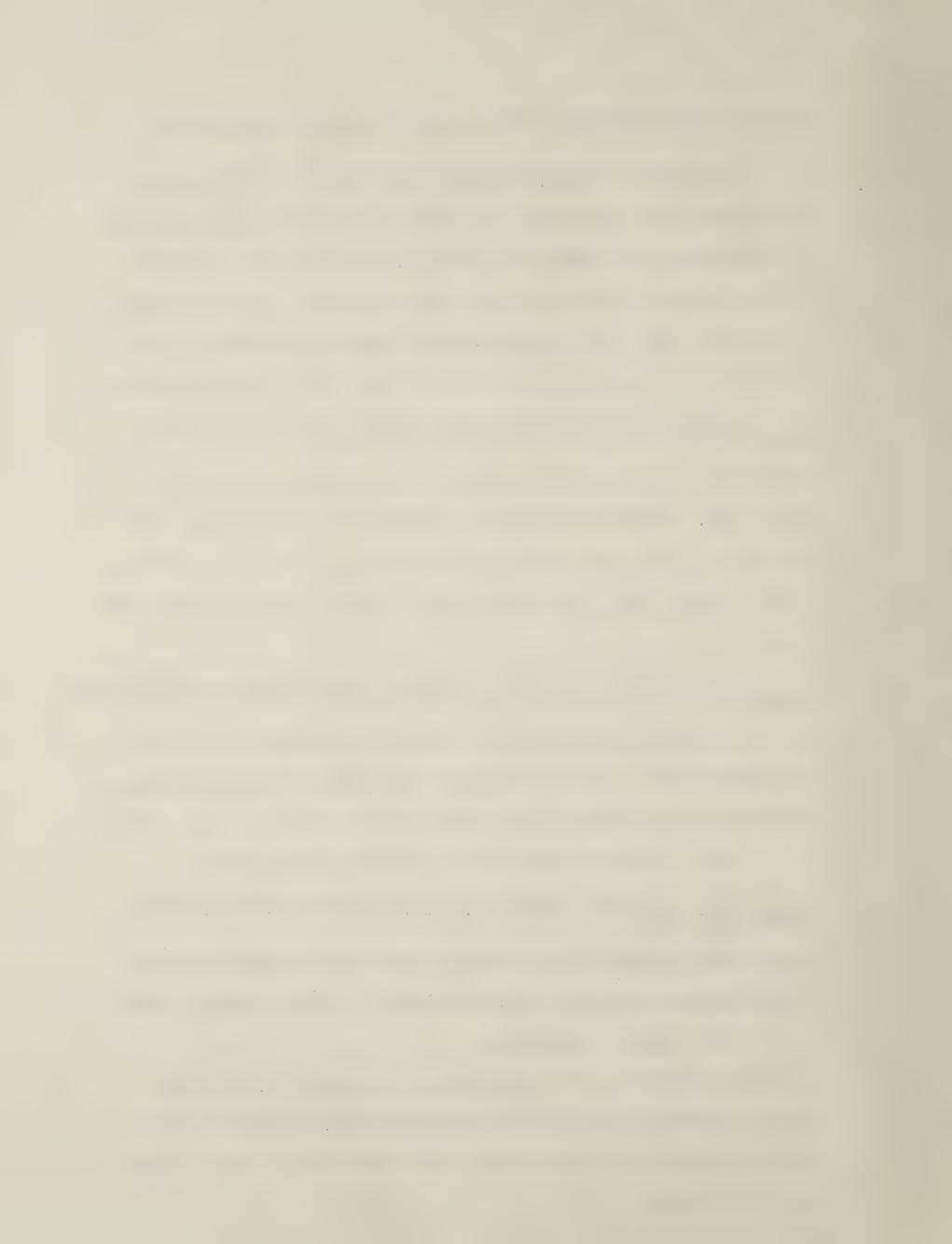
of the United Metherlands in America, granted to each of the Pollowing: Abrehem Flanck, Symon Root, Jan Andriessen, and Pieter Harmensen 100 morgens (10) of land. (11) This

- (10) A morgen was equal to about three seres.
- (11) Original Land Fither in Delaware (Williamson, 1903, pp. 1-2.

land was situated on the South River of New Metherlands, just opposite a small island called 't Vogele Sant. (12)

(12) Birds' Sandbank.

These men mentioned in the forezoing land grant did not take up their option because they were not in the colony at this time.



On July 19, 1647 Jan Andriessen was present at, "an interview between Director Stayvesent and two Winquas chiefs regarding Swedish intrigues on the Douth river." (13)

, ,

(13) B. Fernow, Documents of the Dutch and Doedlah Settlements (Albany, 1877), p. 40.

This interview took place at Fort Amsterdam in New Letherland. The witnesses who signed the righted of this interview were attesting the fact that they could understand the language of the singuage. Jan Andriesen signed this document with his mark.

on April 9, 1649 Jan Andriesen signed his mark as a witness to an Indian doed done on the South River of New Netherland. This was an, "Indian Doed to Simon Root and others for a tract of land on the South Rivers, extending from Pankokus Eil to a Kil on the South and of Tinnekonek Island." (14) This deed was executed on board the yeahy

(14) Ibid., pp. 48-49. Tinnekonek Island is now part of surlington, New Jersey.

de Hollandsche Tuyn. (15)

(15) The Hollandish Garden.

on August 5, 1650 the name Jan Andriessen appears in a letter from Director Stuyvesant to the Dutch Commissary at the Delaware River. (16) The previous entry is dated

Settlements (Albany, 1877), pp. 67 - 68. All the entries the consissary at the Delaware River, covering the tree tile from 1648 to august 1650."



A 9

August 6, 1650, and this letter is intel, for the same

"The bearer of this, Jen andrieses of Hercen-Yech.

known to your renur and new lately arrived

fatherland is the "falconier," Interes to

under the sutherity of the enable downary of

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order, thet your menor would indicate to

cording to the current states, a midde for a house

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a verten, sither in the heighborhood of the organ

a will therefore hereby request and charac your Final,

to accommodate the bearer terms in this and other

matters, as much as you ible, that not only he, but

others may be (induced) to reopie and settle the

kiver and other termitories of the Commany, (I)

(17) Ibid. This might be evidence that there were three Johan or Jan Andersons in the colony.

On June 17, 1657 Jan Andriessen obtained the follow-

"Patent to Jan Andriessen for a let at Per-Custle, wei.. . Lot for a house are series, situated on the couth-River of New Letherland, near fort Casimir, No. 15 in the first row, continious to and between the lots of Andries heade and Symon Leen, measuring in from or on the strandside sixty-two feet, in the roar fifty-six feet, on either side three numbed feet, under express condition at coligation etc.

(16) Ibid., p. 182. On the same pare there appears a patent to Pieter Meyer for land near villipeton. This land is described as being. "Estween the land is described to be a subject to the state of the patent is the patent is the patent and a land a land

It is probable that Jan Andriesen is not the man who later became Stalcop. This Andriesen, who was undoubtedly Dutch, has probably been the reason who Johan Anderson Stalcop has



osen erroneously called a Dutchman.

returned to Sweden in 1618." (19) Whether or not this is (19) Johnson, Swedish Methlements (New York, 1911). Vol. 2, pp. 715-716.

the Anderson who became stalcop, is not known. It could have been, but then there are no records of his having returned to this country. This is the last controversial record involving the question, "which enderson became stalcop?" It is not likely that a patchman would have been a soldier in Swedish service and ready to right the Dutch when the Swedish Fort Prefaldimbet surreplayed in 1654. (20)

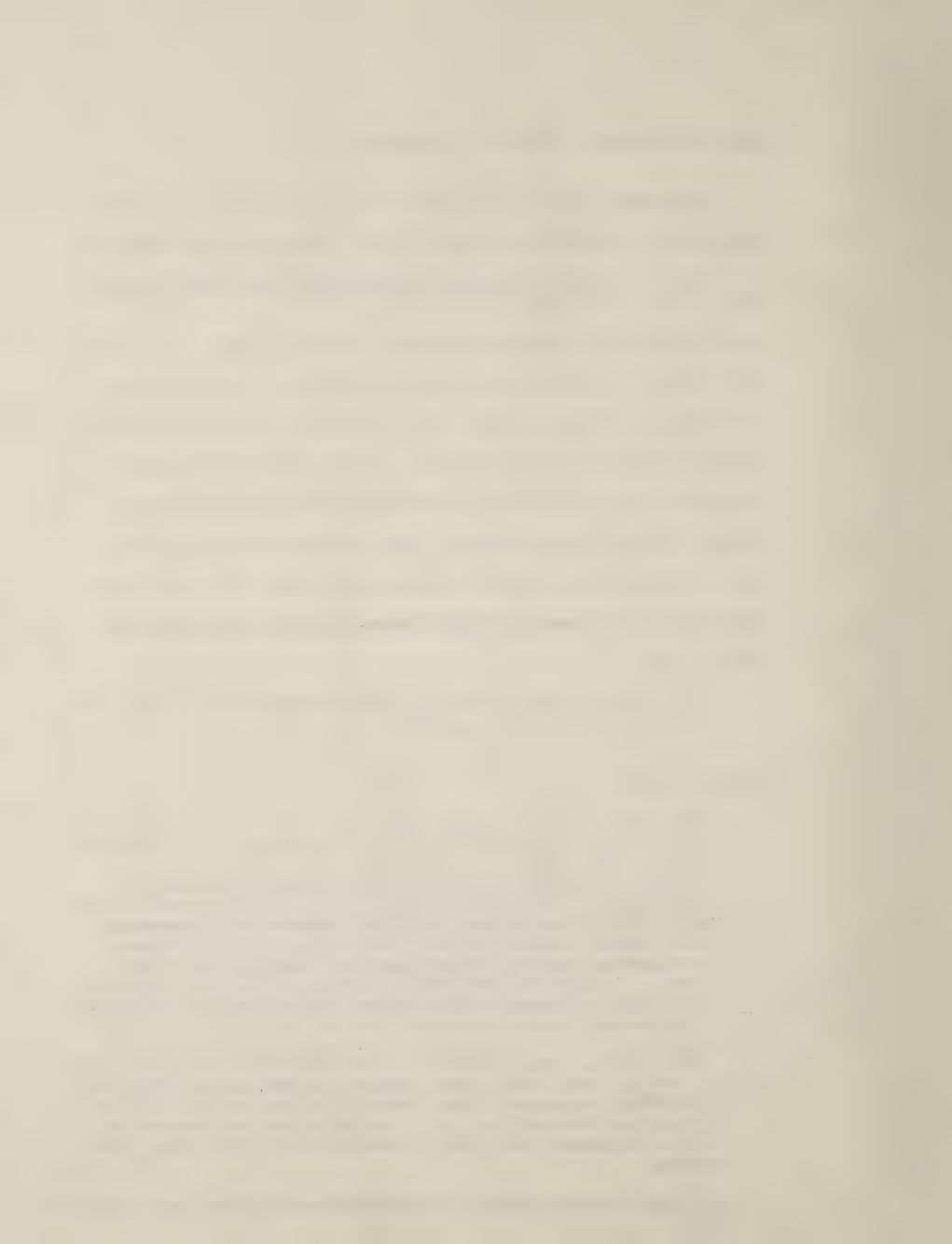
(20) Ibid., pp. 513-614. This story will be told in leteil leter. Hee yeas 8.

Johnson says;

First 1653, when preparations were not an fact for the sending of new expeditions to New Swelen, a tentative sudget was made. The selation and a context of the orficers --- and fifty soldiers were estimated as 3,722 J.D. Abulant was also drawn to for one hundred and fifty languages, skilled workmen and reasonts, with waves amounting to 1,800 J.D. This list was completed before the sailing of the Haj and when Hook and Flawick arrived in the volunt, the staff of military officers with theirselaties was as follows:- Constable, Johan Anderson Stalbofts, 164 D.." (21)

121) Ibid., pp. 502-503. This statement is not clear. It could mean that these men come over on the Maj. If such was the case, then there is a record of dealcom returning to america, and the previous recemence to Johan Anderson (soldier), was probably staleop. See above.

By 1643 Johan Anderson Stalkofta was listed as a gummer.



(22) Ibid., pp. 716-717.

In the sems year the swedes intended to establish a town near Fort Christina.

The the summer and autumn of 165% provisions were take for corrying out service paragraphs of the instinctions and menorials recorded to the investment area appointments to make the chi of the transfer researchments were nade, the quiner, to the corresponding t

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Johnson continues:

"In the Autumn the lots were more accurately measured off and plans were projected for the building of a translation of a translation of a translation of a translation were exposited to fact the time time. The behalf of the relawere allost opposite Timicum Inland, under the firection of John Stalkofts feed later they brought a little timber raft to fort Christina," (24)

(24) Ibid., pp. 521-522. He is still quoting from Rising's Journal.

capitulation of the Dutch Fort Casimir, and changed its name to Fort Trefaldighet. However, in 1655 the Dutch sailed back in force to retake their lost colonies, or what they claimed to be their lost colonies, on the Delaware River. On August 31, in the early evening, the



Dutch Fleet passed up the river under the guns of Fort Trefeldighet without being fired upon. In charge of the guns was lieutenant Sven Binto.

"He was blamed for not giving order to fire on the butch slips as they passed, shukewith the setron on Stalkerta stood by the gams ready to annly the math. He was also socised of not taking council with his of. Thors about which was to be done." (25)

(25) Thid., p. (1).

"It seems that Skute had expected to be held to account for divine up the More, for he are north a state-tent, which being signed by lieutenant Aldas Syllangren, New. Feter Mjort, Constaple Johan Anderseson and others, expected bin from all blame." (25)

(25) Ibld., y. 614.

Luring the Dutch rule of 1651-1664 Johan Stalcon is first mentioned in a court investigation into an unpaid tobacco debt.

Vice-Director at the edministration of Jean Faul 1877. Vice-Director at the Delaware, and his council On the 23rd of February (1695) Jan Flanman appearaing against Tomas Brown for account of Jan Juriaensen. 7(k)

(27) B. Fernow, locuments of the Butch and Swedish Settlements (Albeny, 1877), p. 141.

"On the 31st of January (1657) in recard to the tobacco asized of Jan Staeload he (Norme Allerton) is directed to bring proof of his real indebtedness." (28)

(28) Ibid., p. 159.

Gom. Jacquet. To his moble Fonor, the elder, ascinst Com. Jacquet. To his moble Fonor, tr. Jan Faul Jacquet, Vice-Director on the southriver of new Fetherland. Whereas Isasc Allerton, on account of a lawful and clear dept of hiels larsen, which has now been already standing six years, had attached by the court- messenger



on the Ath of December 1655 some tobacco, belonging to said Niels Barton in partnership with Jen Stanton and rieter defined and in the besting of said atmenter, that he might thus by due process of law abtain request; ... Dated Casimir, this cab day of April 1657. (It was signed) Ismae Alberton, senior. (also) Johannis Rising Jr., * (29)

Johan Stalcop is mentioned in a land dispute involving the absence of a clear title. (30) This land quantity is related

In a lower from William Beschman to Director Stuyvesant dated May 12, 1662 at Altena. (31) Essentially, the letter

(31) Ibid., pp. 324-325. Before Dutch Rule and after Altena was called Unristing.

asks Stuyvesant to confirm a grant of land previously made to Peter Vayer, who had sold it to Johan Staleop in look, so that Staleop might have a clear title to the land. The land was west of Fort Altena, in the little town of Christianaham. The land included a town lot and a house with adjoining land. (32)

(32) Ibid., pp. 324-325.

(30) Ibid., pp. 324-325.

In 1698, Joost Andriansen and a company of others, proposed and received a grant of land from William Beeckman, the Dutch vice-director, in order that they might build a griot mill at "Turtle Falls-Kil." (33) However, the mill was

(33) Anna T. Lincoln, Wilmington, Delaware (Rutland, 7t., 1937), p. 42.

finally built by Johan Stalcop, Lucas reterson, and Hans Block between 1658 and the summer of 1662. For in 1662,

the mill proprietors wrote to the Director General of the Netherlands, asking for letters-patent for the mill, and also asking that land adjoining the will be included so that the mill-keeper could live and stay at the mill.

(34) B. Fernoe, Domments of the Minch and Swedish Secolar ents (Albert, 2017), D. 201.

No further restion is found someomnia this mill during

if it is the assumption that it remained in the end to the arandom soin Stalcop was a miller, and the grownietor of the own will in later years.

putch Rule was formally brought to a chose in the year look. The English forces, sailing up the Eulson in the autumn, compelled Stuyvesant to surrender on Teptemaber 3rd. On the same day, Sir Robert Casre was commissioned to proceed to the belaware for the surpass of bringaing that colony under the power and authority of the English Crown. Carre arrived at the Delaware on September 30 and on October 1, the articles of aspitulation were signed. (36) In 1699, following this act of history.

(36) Johnson, Swedish Settlements (New York, 1911), Vol. 2, p. 070.

Johan Anderson Stalcop became involved in an ill fated attempt at rebellion against the Smelish Rule on the Delaware. (37) The loader, and the man who engineered

(37) History calls this the Long Finn Rebellion.

this plot against the English was a Finn by the hard of warcus Jacobsen. It seems that being a dissatisfied



member of the Delaware Colony, he was able to play upon the greed and dissetisfaction of other members of the Colony, to the point that they were permaded ed into taking an active part in the plotting of this rebellion.

"Johan Anderson, a gunner micknessed Stalkofta, or the Steelcoat, and John Golsman, wineputler from bohind the access, were members of the incur circle. Back had secret antives, dust as Ameroty amegot Printz, daugeter of Governor John Irings triangle to recover dig Belly's (Johan Frintz) brewery and to regain his pleasure yacht, so suresven ard voleman. home town management of Dignings, covered the extense of Laguismen, file to leave, at the control of the control leokerously at him you want to be in the laced uniform, especially designed to set off his bear features and to divert effection from a certain niversal peculiarity, wer alveys elipterion where the women of the colony were wont to congressule. It was, in fact, his locking for the wives of other men. first caused his fallows to bad torother for the overthrow of Jacobsen's intrigue." (38)

(38) Harry Emerson Wildes, The Delaware (New York, 1940), p. 53.

at any rate, the plan of rebellion came to the cars
of the English authorities before it was carried out,
and Marcus Jacobsen was apprehended and placed in
prison to await trial. As to the immediate fate of
others involved in this rebellion, a letter from
covernor lovelace to Captain John Carr best explains it.

ment to ye simpler sort of those who have been drawned into this comption you injoyed than to latear sometymes in ye repertion of ye worked about ye fort. But for John Stalcon be sure he be becured in like content as the long Sweed, he hauling beens I perceive a Capite fromenter as well as an actor in this by them intended Tragedy. The Fincheits whereof is like to fall upon their owns heads." (39)



(39) B. Ferrow, Doownears of the Dutch and Swedish Settlements (Albany 1877), v. 105.

The trial was held, and on netober 15, 1669, the prisoners were sentenced. The Long Fins was sentenced to be whipped, branded on the face, and transported from the Colony. (40)

(40) Ibld., pp. 469-470.

The rest of the prisoners were fined. Heading this list of fines is John Stalcop, whose fine was 1500 duilders. (61)

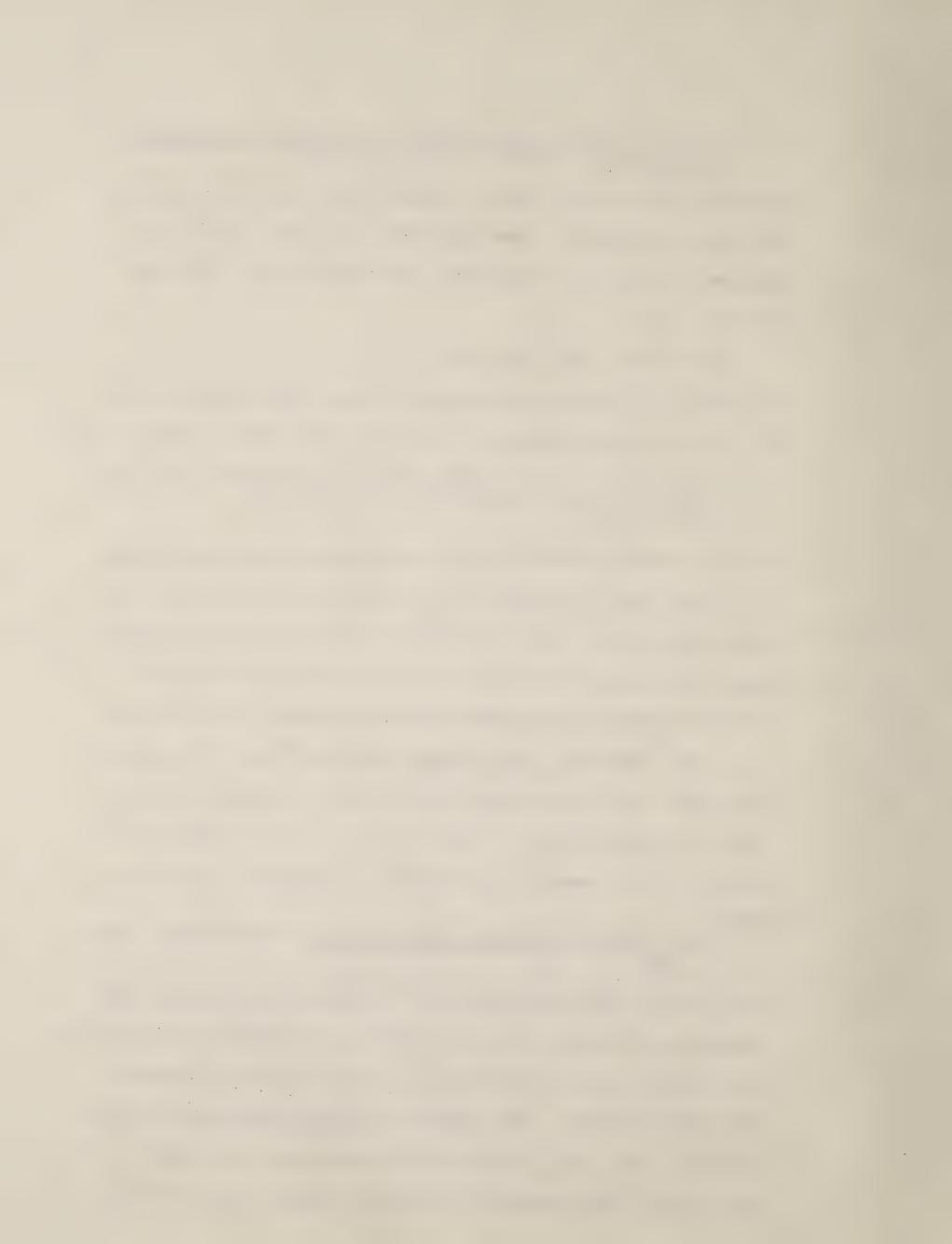
(41) Ibid., pp. A09-470. This fine the company 1900.00 current money, for a Guilder to a cultivative cents.

The few deeds granted during the Swedish government, were the land land to the Swedish government, were dum. That they should held them so long as they continued subject to the Swedish authorities. (A2) As all

Colonists had now promised allegiance to England, many of them, probably afraid of losing their lands, availed them-selves of the present opportunity to secure their titles.

(43) Ferris, Unicinal Settlements (Wilmington, 1946), p. 194.

The land on which the city of Wilmington now stands, was granted by Colonel Francis Lovelage, Governor General of the Territories seld by the Suke of York, to John Anderson, and Tymer Stidhem. The grant to Stidham is dated at Fore James in New York, the old fort Amsterdam, the 23rd of Mar 1671. (44) Johan Anderson Stalcop's patent was probably



(44) Ibid., p. 190-101.

disappeared, but in another indenture between Thomas villing and John Hanners, dated number 4, 1757, the prisinal patent of John Anderson Stalcop is recited. (5)) it says

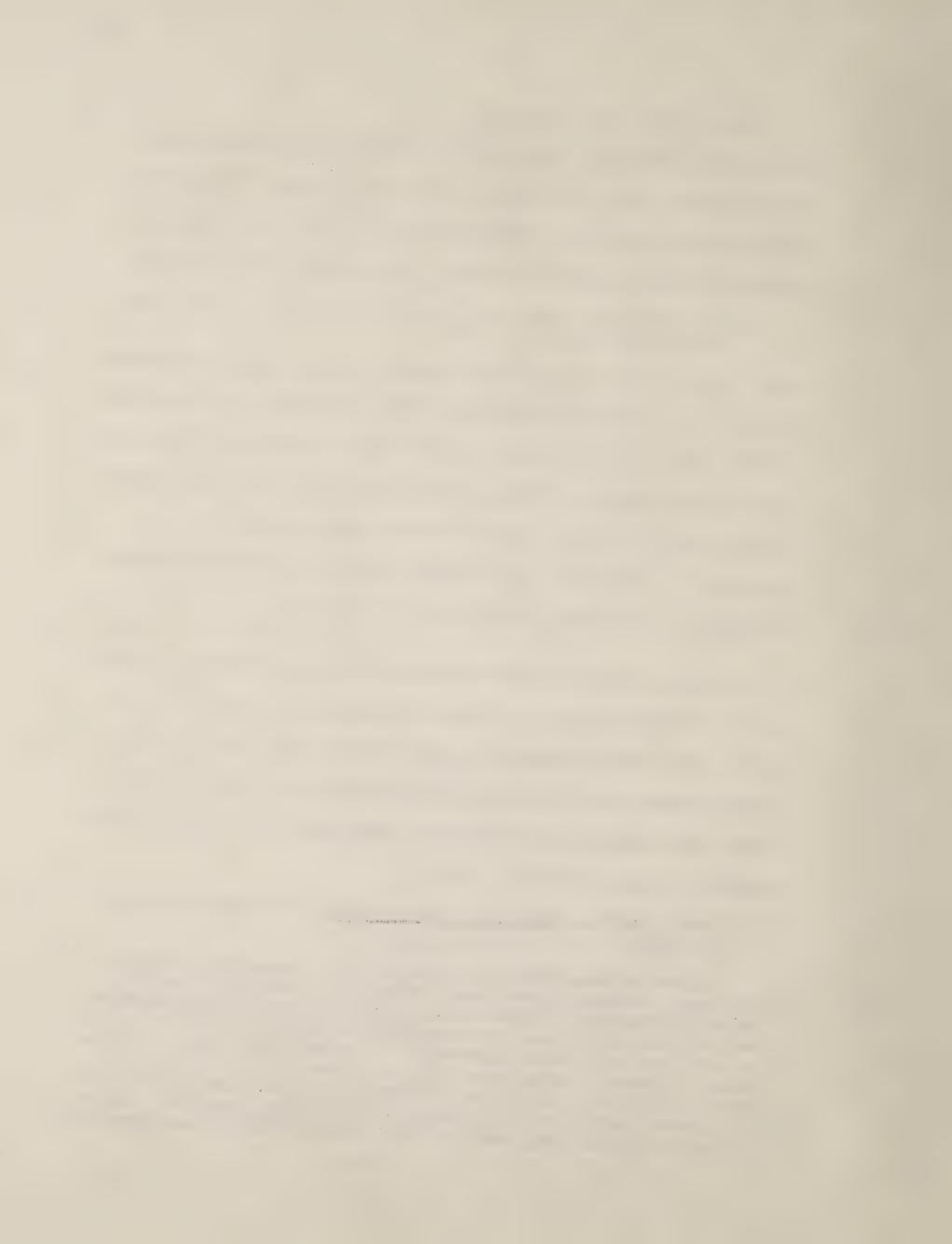
(45) Original Seed now in the measession of the Del-

that the original patent was duted, "in or before the year latt." Into cate is produced for the continuous for the cate is produced for the cate of th

(500) sores of land. It was bounded on the parts by Stide ham's land; on the west by Asttlesnake run, and a line of marked trees; on the south by Christina, and the mendows then under water; and extending sastward into the mainthon-hood of the old Church. (46)

(46) Perris, Original Dottlements (Wilmington, 1346), p. 197.

to sexuel Peterson and Lars Cornellson, one-bull of his landed property, without stating or making out any definite line of division. Lars cornelison sold are obtain ander the article to Justs Anderson. America assumed his interest to actual before, and adversor sold it is a decreas Charles Defies, and adversor in the mean time hold-factlor information, see the map dated 1772 in the appendix.



eral others sent a petition to the Court of New Castle.

They asked the Court to give them permission to mark all young hogs that were found with their old hoss when they brought them in form their pastures. However the Court referred them to the former orders provided for such eases.

(47) Colonial acciety of Pennsylvania, Pennsic of the Court of New Cestlo on Pelavana, 1070-1550 (1) Acaster, Pa., 1962, 0. 34 Eunloop ages Pere is spelled "Jen Staal Ropp."

Another entry from the Court of New Castle, dated Wednesday the 3rd of October, 1677, says:

designing an order from this court to take an sin hundred (000) acres of land for him and his elekt children. The Court granted the Povicing his Rement has an drang the same according to his honor the Covernors orders and Resulations. " (40)

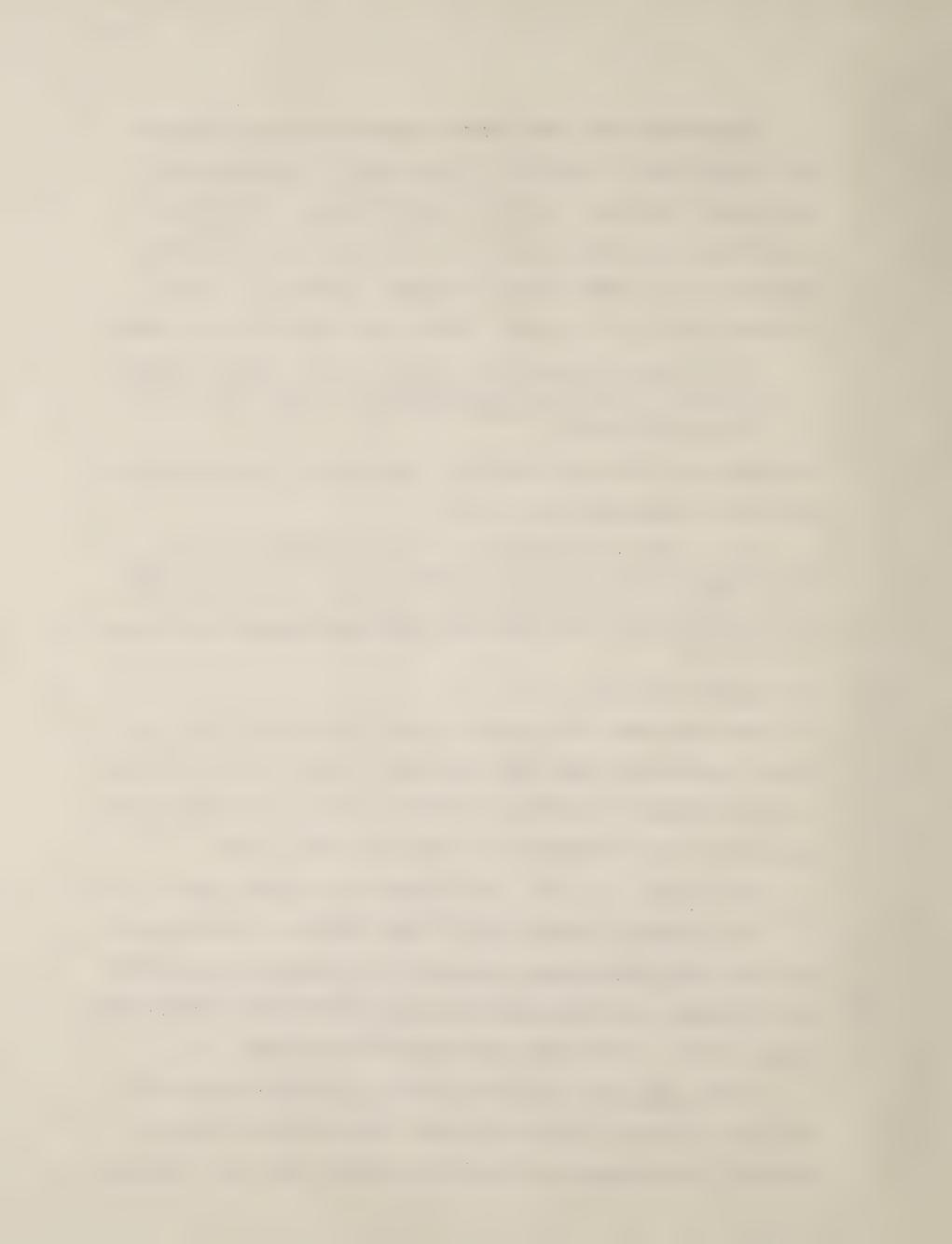
(AS) Ind., p. 140.

In the same year, the Court ordered stalcop to build with Tymen Stiddes one wolf trap on their land. It also insured their building by levying a penalty or fine of seventy five guilders if the order was not complied with. (49)

(49) Ibid., p. 177. Holf trans are called "moolfe mitts."

At a special court held in New Jastle on the loth day of July 1678, Christina, wife of Johan Stalcon, was called as a witness in a case against Justa Ardries and Aeltie, his wife. (50) In the same year as a town meeting

(50) <u>Thid.,pp. 220-230 This is the first neution of</u>
Stackop's wife christina Carola. This case was brought
against the defendants by Admund Cantwell the Rich Sherrife



for slandering and threatening the Court and its of-

in New Castle on July 17th, the people wrote a letter to the new Governor coming from England so that he might be acquainted with the business, relative to the town's wel-fare. In this letter they expressed dissatisfaction with a Gomeznder Millop. They asked that his powers be surtailed. As an example of his untrustworthiness they cite the fact that he has taken hogs from Jan Staeleep, and sold them for his own profit. (51) Again in 1678 the

(51) Ibid., p. 235.

name Jan Stee loop appears in a witness path, attesting the fact that Samuel Peterson was the sole heir of Juns Ander-son paith deceased. (52) The following record was trans-

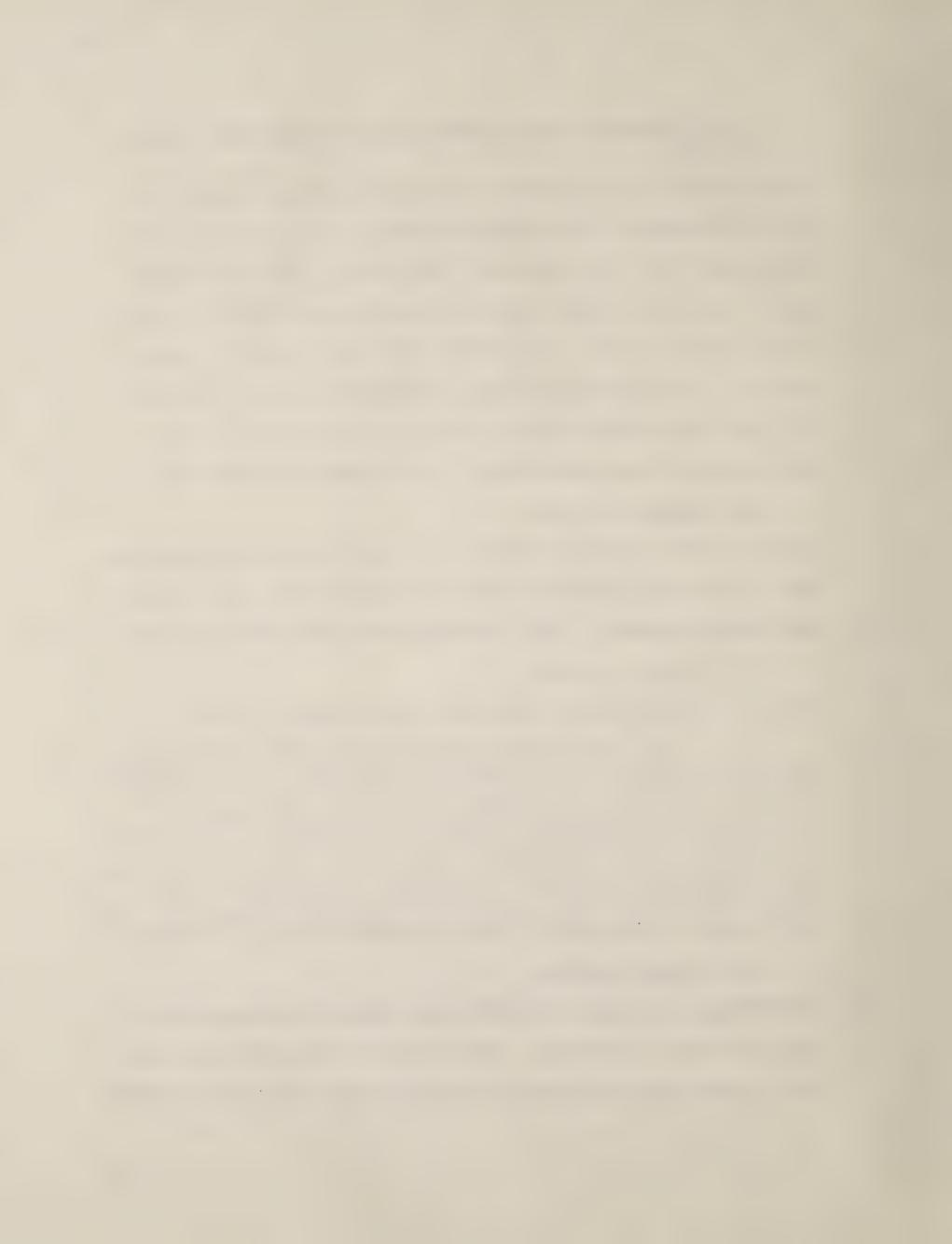
(52) Ibid., p. 244.

cribed at the Court of New Castle on January 9, 10 %;

no dor'n their was a grow Jan Stalloops of Problem to this towns of new Gastle, the Court there is a constant with the court there is a constant with the Court there is a constant with the land of the Court there is a constant with the Court of the Cou

(53) <u>Toid.</u>, p. 288.

In February and march of 1679, Jan Staaloop was again in the Court at New Castle. This time he was a witness in a case involving a dispute of the weight of a pag of Teathers



an official part of the Court mecords. (5%) The last men-

tion of Jan Stalcop in the year 1679, concerns the classing and repairing of highways under the jurisdiction of the Court of New Castle. It meraly mentions his land in a division of the labor involved in the operation. (55)

(55) Ibid., p. 365

(56) Ibid., p. 390.

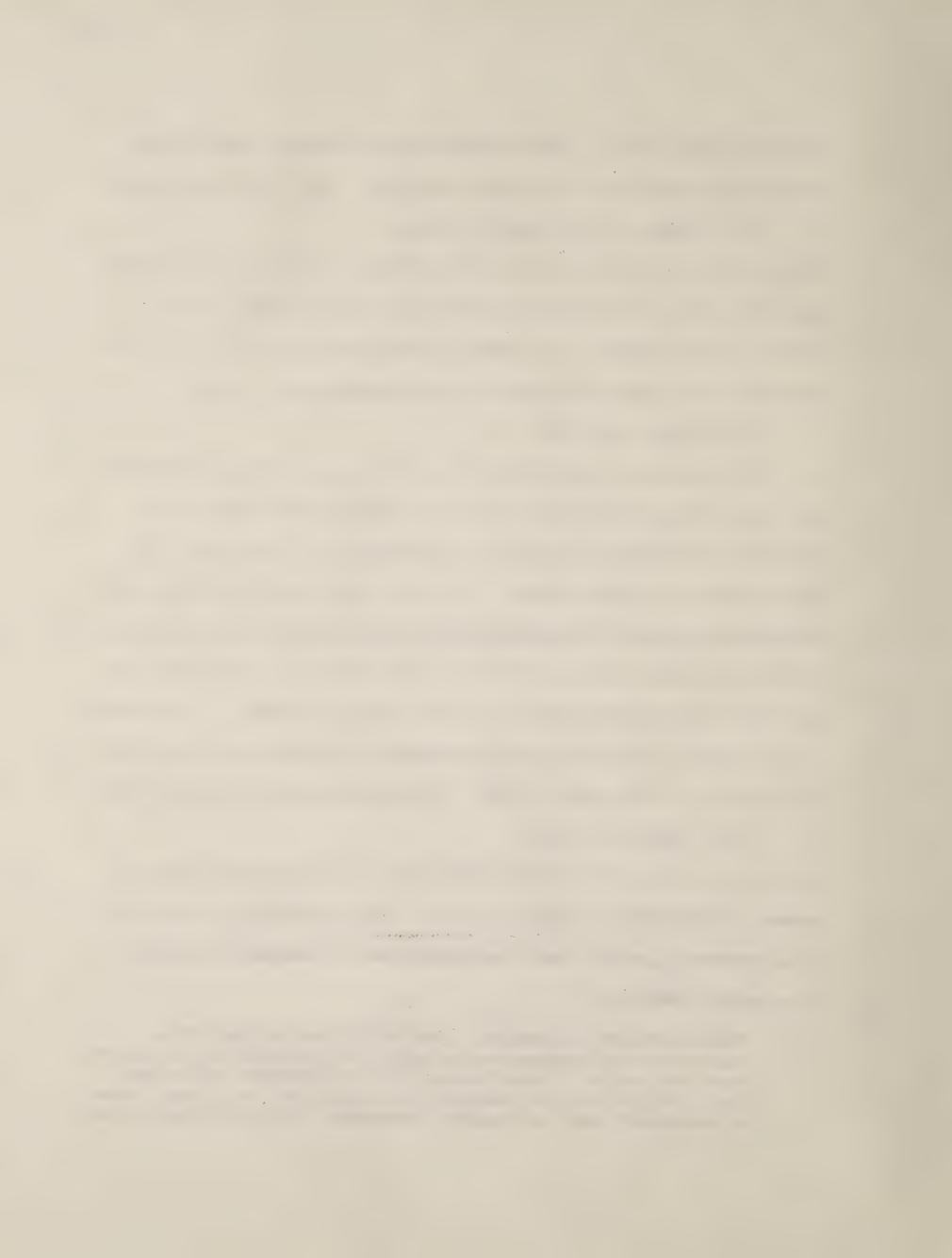
the court records.

(54) Ibid., p. 290 and b. 320,

On where the 2nd and 3rd in 1680, Jan anderson Stalcop and his wife Christina took a more prominient part in an action of defenation that was introduced in the Court of new Castle on those dates. In this case they were both defendants; whereas the plaintiffs bringing the action against them were Justa Andries and his wife weltle. The case was on this day referred till the next day of court. The court also charged that all the witnesses and Justa Andries were to appear on that day. (56) The next court day was appear-

ently April the 6th of the same year, for on that day the case of defamation came up on the court docket for action. The proceedings can best be described by actually quoting

The derts both absent: upon the Fits request the following wittnesses were examined and sworms in Court. Sare the wyre of mathiasse sworms delicares (Mathias) that being upon we wedding of brankoops describer, shes we deponent see and heard stanloops wyre onallence the



Capp upon ye head of To danchter of walrueven Jansen:
and ad staalcops wyre sayed forther that shee could
sweare that it was hur Capp and afterwards the deportant
heard of Staalcops wyre say that Josta' seltie should
restore hur ye Capp or quotif agains and that lift was hurs.

Cort declares upon oath that stall one wyde tould has that shee had not don well to sive be qualfe bake to Juste's wyfe. For that a thoufe would bee found out by it. And the myfe of will: Sumford swome cooleres that shee heard Jan Stasleops wyre challence ye quoife and say that it was hurs.

Addition whyte amorne in Jourt declines that upon ye 23d day of February being in Journary in Mr. Wittens touse in Christine hee ye deponent did house Jon Stalcop say to Justa Andries that his wyte had stole a mutch or Lepp From his wyse, and ad Justa sayed will you proove that, was Stalcop answered has would doe it.

upland county his declaration is as inlineath vizz: That upon to 13rd day of February being in company att by. Typens house in Christian did house John Stealcon call Justa anderson his wyis a theef to his face but for what ye deponent could not told.

The court did continue this action until next court day and then Jan Stanker to appears." (57)

(57) Ibld., pp. 403-404

The next court day was hay 4, 1680, and the case continued with both defendants and both plaintiffs present.

"Thecase of difference being about some Slaund Tour words that this deft and like which should the control this plts wyre a theef. The cort did thinks It to referre ye case to a Jury, whos being recurred brought in a verdict for ye rit as followeth wise was find for ye bit east the deft 12 pense denors with ye costs of suite. The Cort pasce duarent according to verdict: Hendrik Lammens a witnesse for ye deft was sworme in dort before we Jury went out declared that being att ye wending or up. Tyrans hee heard yt Jan stalloss sayed to Justa andries who doe you goe by my house and doe not come in. Justa answered that because you nave accused my wyire for a theef. Jan Staalcop sayed So it or wyves same trouble togesther Let us be frinds and drinke for wes are dome heither to bee merry, and ye dependent sayes that hee did not hear dan andriess caul dusts or his wire a theer." (53)



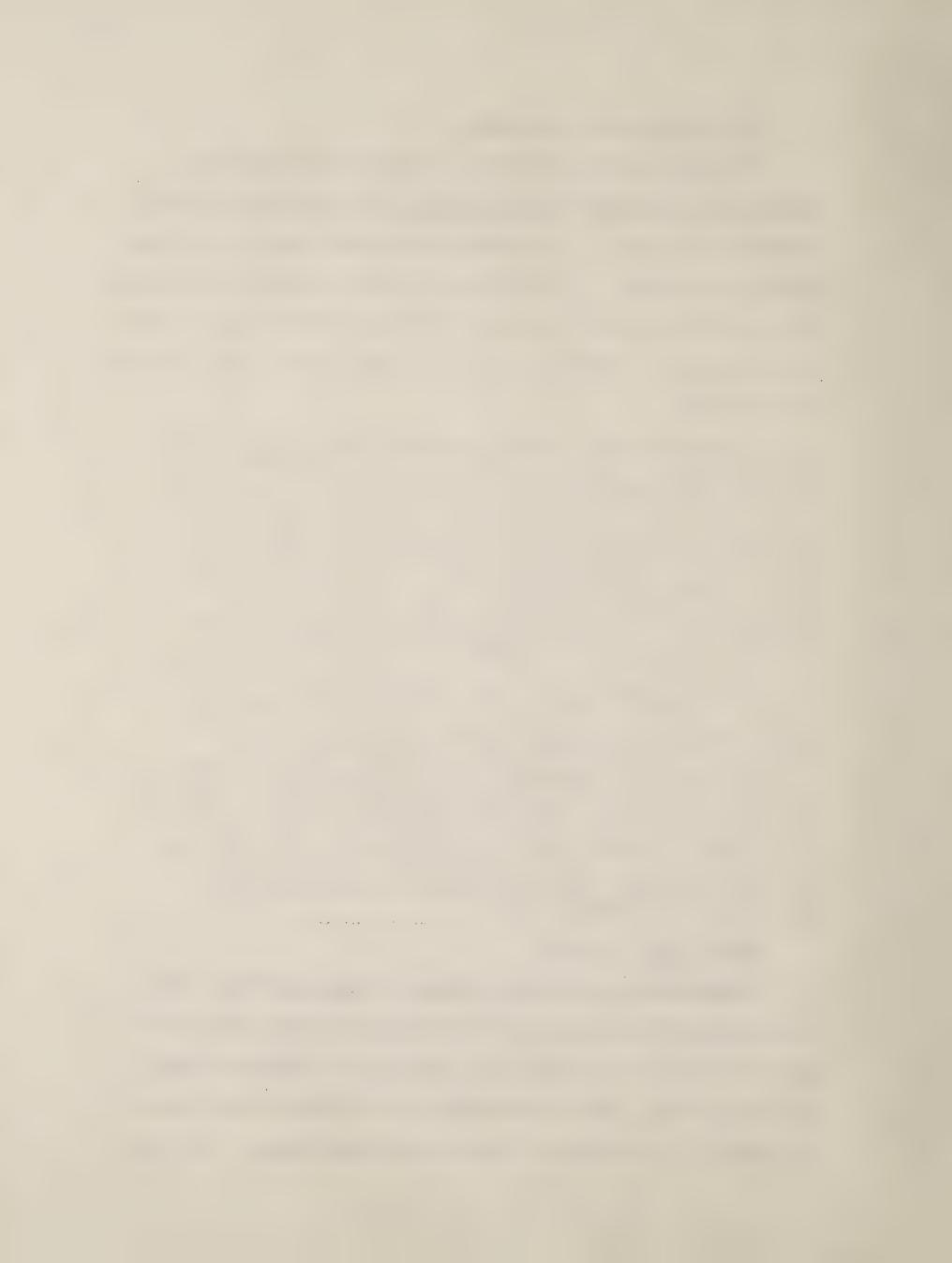
(58) Ibid., pp. 410-411.

The last mention of Jan Anderson Stelcop in the seconds of the Court of New Coatle, is in an entry dated December 27, 1681. It concerns a survey made by the herman, surveyor. The results of the survey were that by ar. John moll and then sent to how York for taxents of the Liliance. The following is a copy of the results sent to how Tork:

"Somiloats rill Land 78 acres. Laid out for Stagleon, beher dewith, carr Glace, Hans Feberus ! 1. . Sandrike and severall other versons nore, their as weinves whos alsoe have a shears or nart in a part ... targell or track of Land for ye ass of 5d water-man called achilpass-rill-land suituated and being on work area of belower liver and att to head of a dratains Oresks won proceedsth out of Carlouna Grand sulled ye schilpers Grecke on boath sweet trarect. Boginning atta Corner marked whyte oaks standing of No wast avea of ve ad unsekes aves and area thence minima histoff by a lyne of harred press 102 report to a corner marked whyre wake shandang by ye girle a small oun from thence downs we ad hom and over . maine Aun of schilpatts Greeke F: W: E: br a Type of marked trees 143 perches to a Gornon merked bissing thence south by their Lyne of marked trees /l com on to a corner marked whyte cake standing un ye ad it from themse as it by a lyne of marked trees so here's to a corner marked blake onke standing by ye case to of sd schilrens Greeke conveying and layed out for 75 acres of fast Land surveyed 23 of vetober 1690. pr APR HER AN SURTE." (59)

(59) mid., p. 508

Immediately after the advent of William Penn, the inhabitants of the Colony of the Belaware were lavited to take an oath of allegiance to the new form ofgovernment, on February 21, 1683 those wishing to take the oath were cathered at the court in the town of New Castle. The oath



administered was as follows:

13 (Foulville, Pa., 1935).

Taking this oath of allegiones along with Jan anderson stalcop were his three some andrew, Charles, and John.

The date of Jan Andersons obsloop's death is indefinite. He was alive in the year 1683, for it was in
that year that he was naturalised. (61) By June, 1685
he was deed

(61) Ibid., pp. 35-37

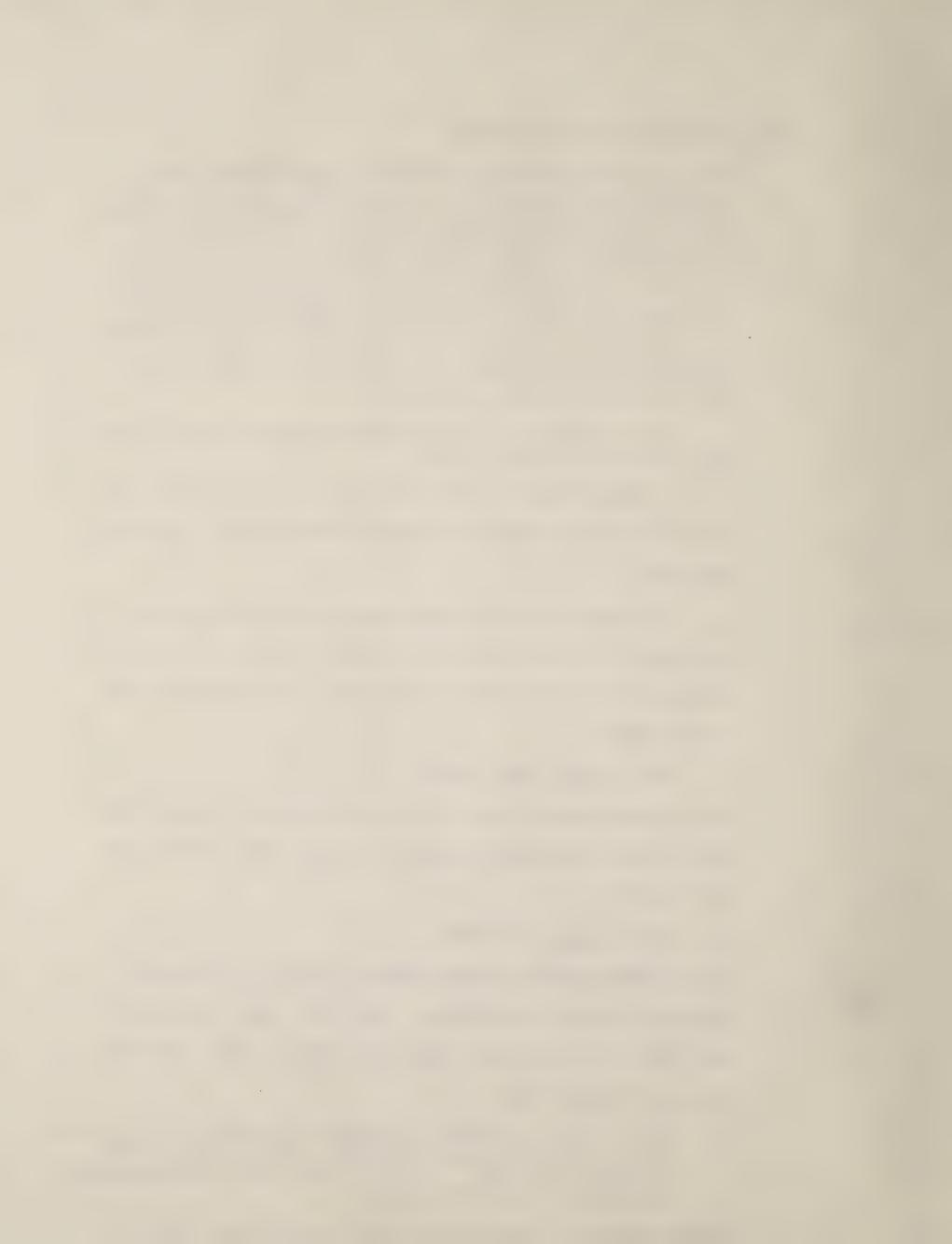
or incapacitated, for his wife, Christina, acted for him in acknowledging a dead of sale. (62) He did not wait until

(62) Ibid., p. 108

he was near death before making the will that was probated after his dealse. his will was made august 21. 1579, and probated July 20, 1086. (63) In this will be divided his

(63) Johan Anderson bialcom's original wall (Copy) How in the volewers Archives. See account for photostatus copy. He is called Jan Andrison alias stalcop in this document.

estate equally between his wife, Christina, and his

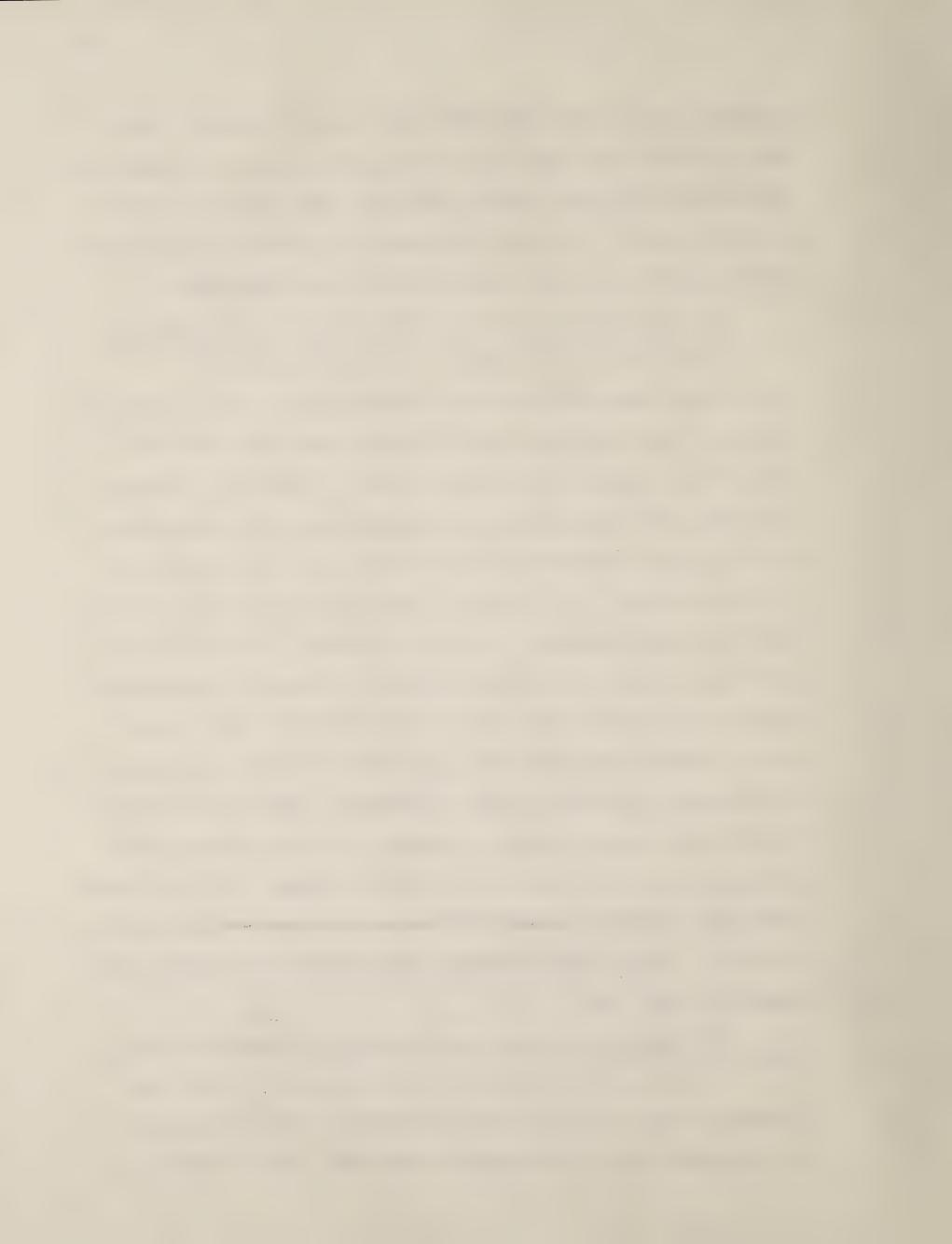


John, Charles and Jonas and one daugnter, Mary, he also otipulated that his son Andrew could not draw anything out of
the estate until the other children had reserved wheir share
of the half he had left them, (64) He also requested

(64) Ils respon for doing this could be explained by the fact that two of his children had not come of and by the time of his death. (Charles and Joses)

that all of his children should each receive a two year olf helfer. Those helfers were to be had over and above the rest of the estate, he willed to each of his some, Charles and John, one young mare, in consideration of their resthfull services performed in his behalf. He also willed to his son-in-law, fullof atedhan, the husband of cerm, a vour mare as a rememberance. He also expressed the desire that his wife. Obristina, should remain in charge of his estate, and that the child that stayed and lived with her longest would inherit the house and land when she died, How long Jon Anderson Stalcop's wife, Christina, lived after her husband's death is not known, nowever, in 1687 she was still living on the north side of Christina Greeke. The is listed among the tithable versons of the constablery of New Castle, and still had in her possession two hundred and twenty five acres of land. (65)

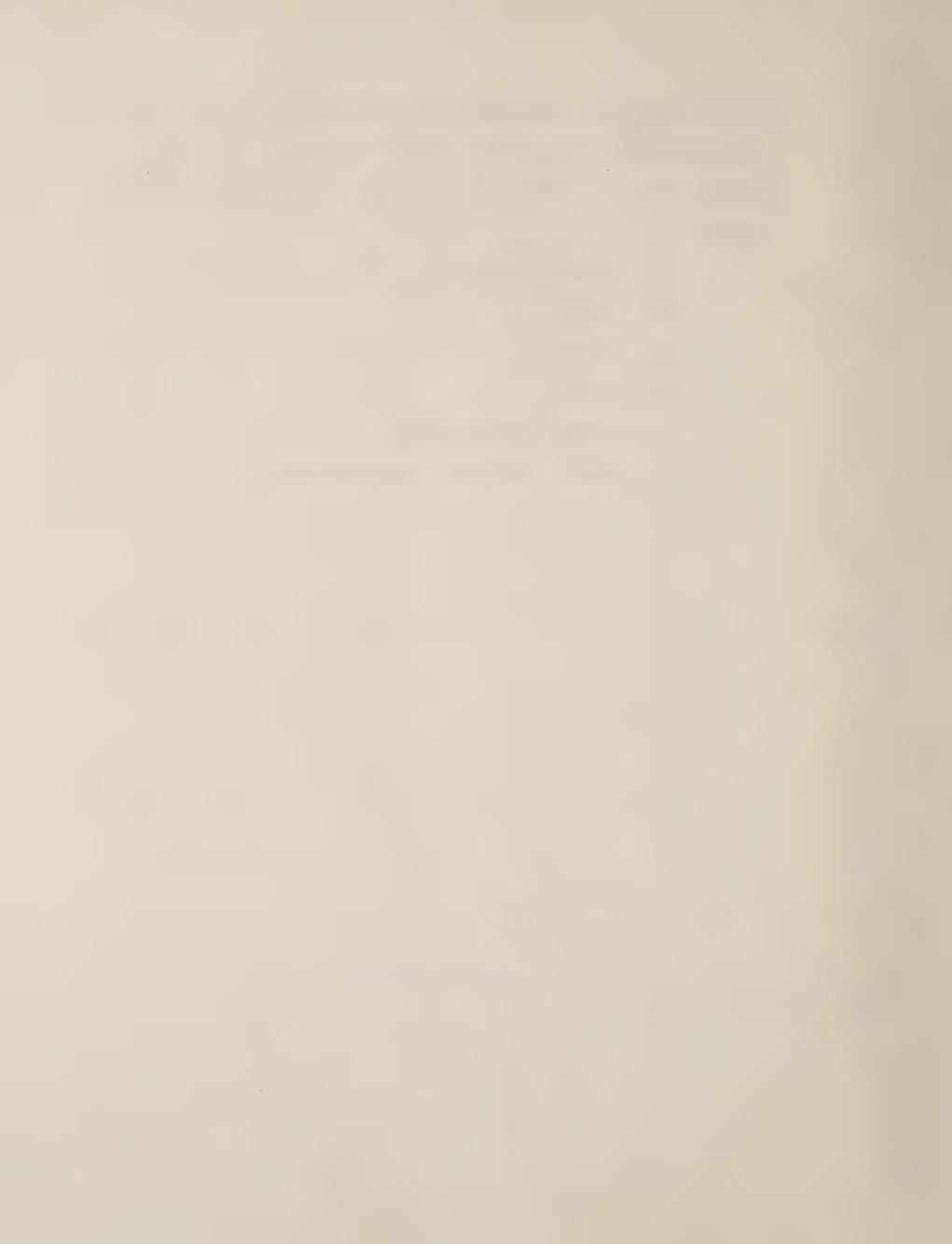
1935), pp. 170-171.
Sem anderson Stalcop was the ancestor of all the stalcops found on this continent today. The generations of stalcops that he originally fathered, are of such a



And the term of the probably unsurpassed by any order was an and areas and the states. San and erson according to least six children, bearing the sollowing the areas.

- 2. Indrew (Inchin)
- y. 1-0502
- he small

Sonne (died roung)



Second Generation

- 2. Andrew Stalcon or Staalcon, son of Johan Anderson Stalcon, torn, it may be in America, (1) was brought up
 - (1) There is no record of Andrew's birth. However, it seems propable that he was born in this nearthy, for the earliest record of his activities in this country is dated bestsmoor 5, 1682.

by his father at Christian, and endowed, at heast as early as 1632, with 200 scres of land, obtained by his own request from the English Government. This grant is does oribed as follows:

Mart a dort; held in the fowne of new dashle by his lighties; Authority sectember; we did not and the light and the light and the sectember the constitutions of the hareafter the sectember the contact had been to been appeared in this dorts; Jurisciption, we quantized of long had annex auprest the set; had to bee cleare of lorser Grants or Incomperances and is to bee content and improved according to have and the downtones. Formulations: --. . Andries Stealcop . . . 200 parts (2)

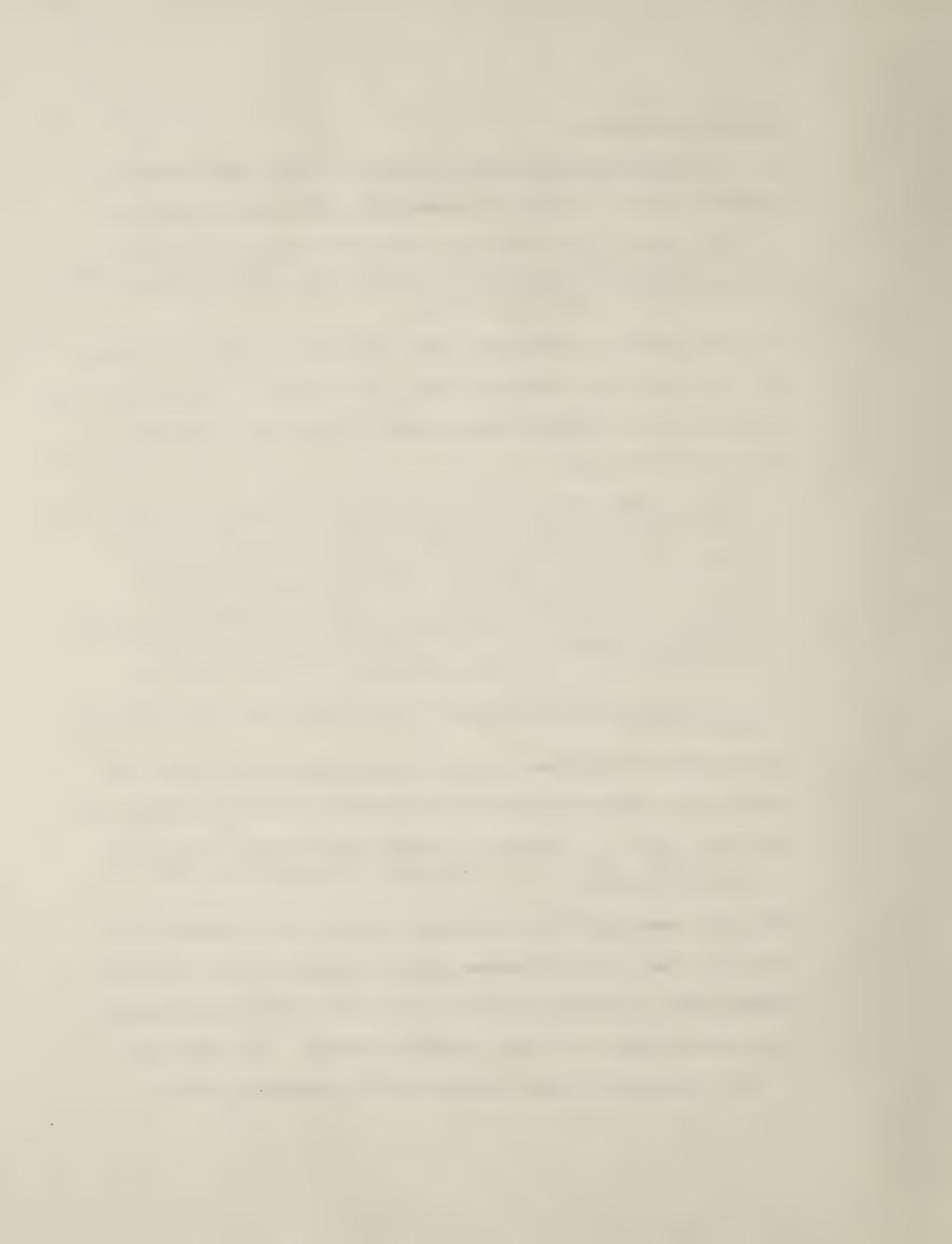
(2) Records of New Gestle Vol II (Weedville, Pa., 1935 ,

This grant of land was among the last grants of hand made before the occupation of the territory by William Form, in

(3) Scharf, History of Delaware (Philadelphia, 28 11, Vol. 2, p. 612.

or given away part of that land grant, for by January of 1684, he had only 117 acres left. He was listed, for the first time, in that year as one of the tithable rersons of the constablery of North Christina Creek. (4) one year

(4) Records of New Castle Vol 11 (Mesaville, Pa.),



1935), pp. 82-83.

previously he had served as a juryman in a case tried at the Court of New Castle on December 4th, 1683. (5) also in

(5) Ibid., p. 77

the year 1683 andrew took the oath of allegiance to the English Grown and William Fenn, and thereby became a natearelized civizen of the English Covernment. (5)

(6) Ibla., p. 35-37.

In the probable year of his father's death, 1675, andrew Stalcop had 136 acres listed under his name. (7)

(7) Hbid., p. 102.

ne had not as yet received any of his father's estate, nowever, in the next years cansus, 1686, Andrew Stalcop has 450 eares listed in his name. (8)

- essume then that he had received his stare of his father's estate. His portion of his father's estate.
- extended westward beyond the moor house about half a mile.

 now far south-westward has extent is not certainly known,

 it included all the lower part of Glement's Groek, which

 is the first stream crossed on the militarion and Cardstians

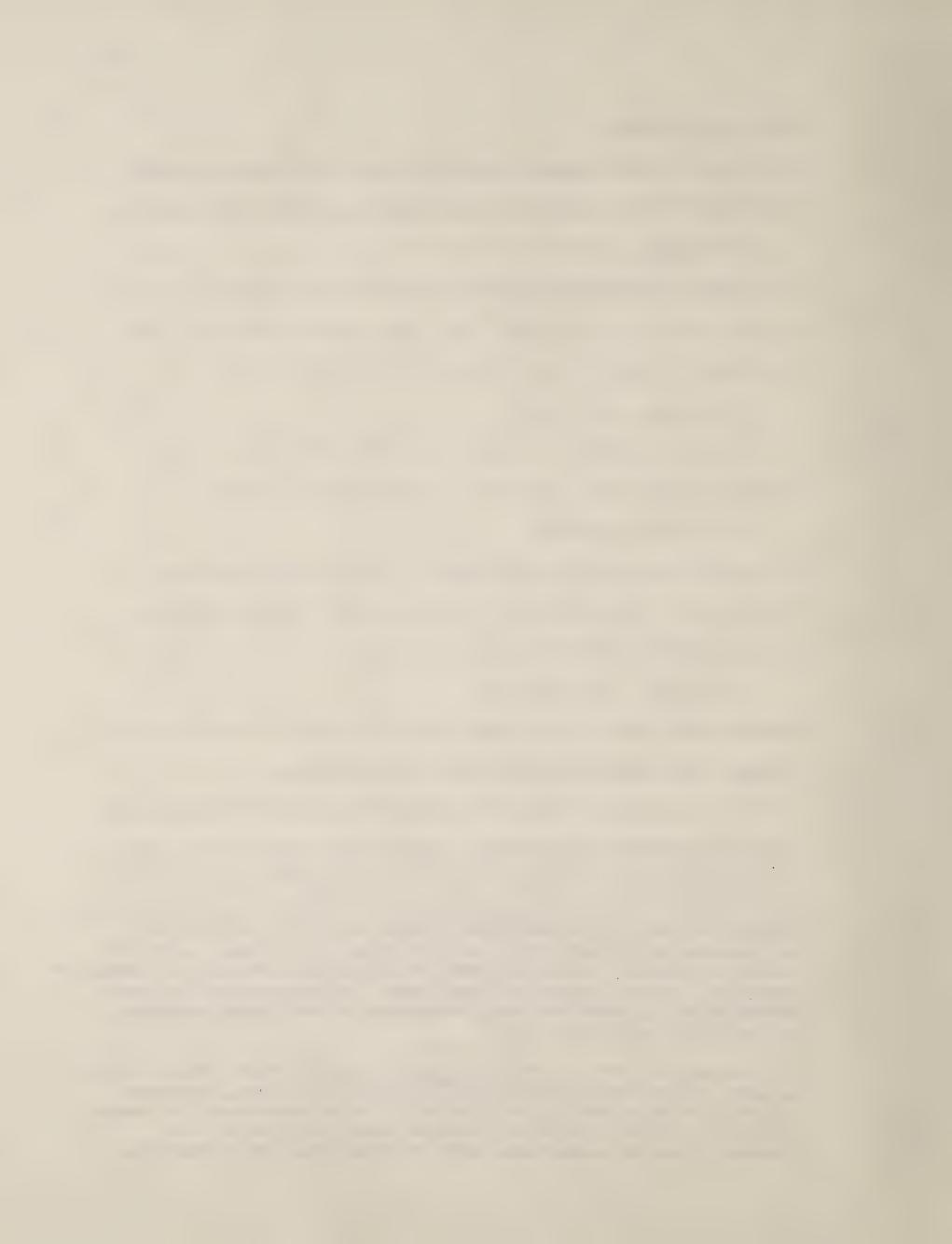
 turnpike road, by travellers in the route to Haltimore.

 On the westerly part of it stands the loor House, wailey's

 loarding school, the toil sate on the silmination and lancaster

 turntate, and a number of decline belong to the centarts of Andrew Stalcop, the sons of old John Anderson,

 or to their assigns." (9)
- (9) Benjemin Ferris, Original Settlements (Wilhinston, 1846), p. 199. The division of this lend is not known, nowever, his son John is definitely known to have nossessed at least part of it, for John's son andrew was the least of the Stalcop line to have held part of this land by direct in-



Ler tille In ti Johan riderson staleen, the criminal action of the criminal dated 1772;

by the year, los7, andrew steleop's land holdings had been reduced to 225 acres. (10)

1. 1. 4. 9

Andrew Stalloon was narmied, end him wife's name is bolieved to have been natherine. There are no records of his hirth, and death, ne had at less four children, bearing the follow-

- Established the second
- 7. John
- 6. Andrew or Antilli Christins (Married George Leston).



probably born in this country, and was brought up by his rather at christina. The earliest record found on Peter Stalcop, outside of his father's will, is deted 1637. In that year he is listed as a tituable living on the north side of Christina creek. At that time, he had in the possession same 100 seres of land (1) In 1688, during the

(1) Records of New Gastle Vol 11(Veadville, Pa., 1935),

of dertember, he received a return, through the Court of New Castle, from a judgement he had taken out arginat

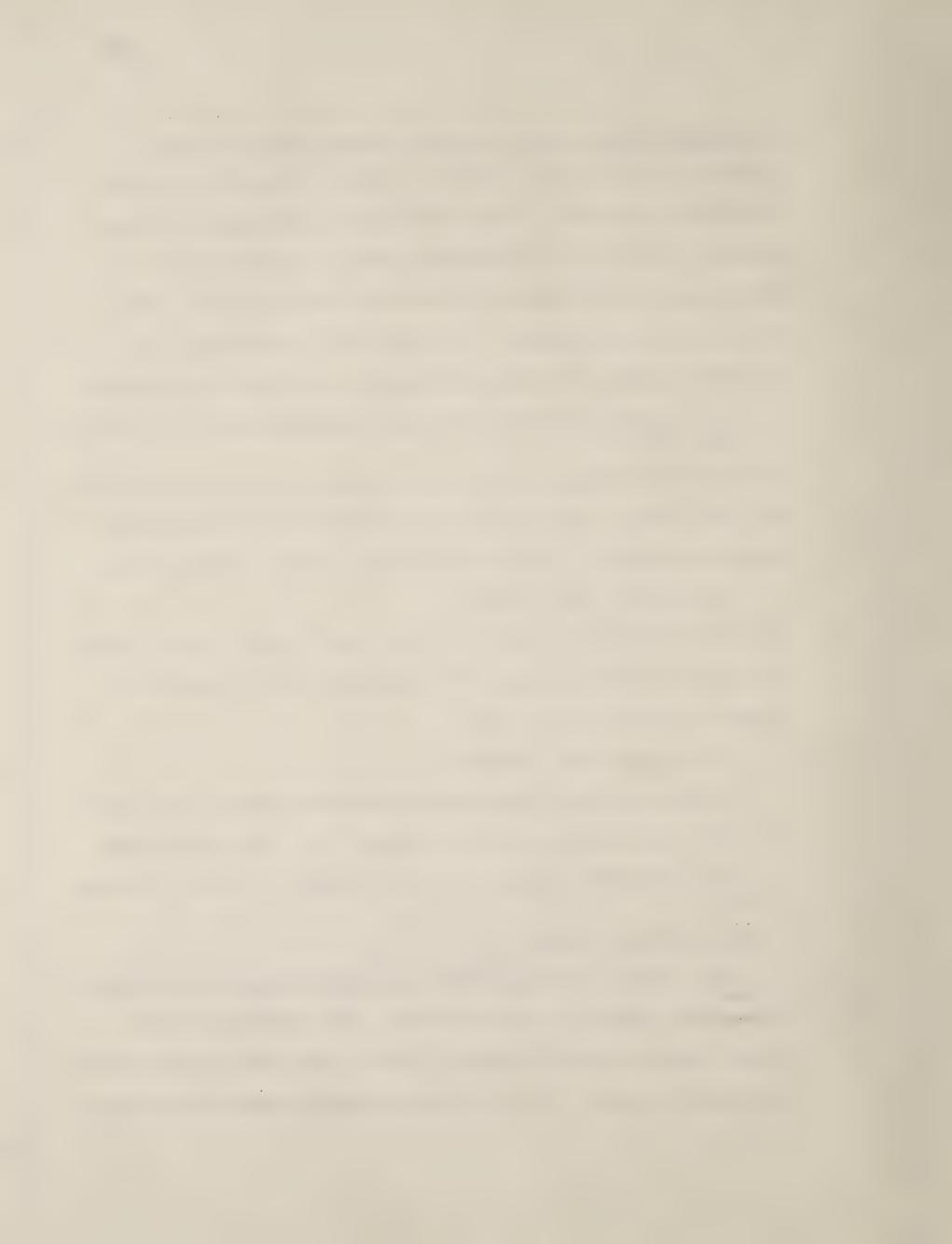
Justus anderson. (2) At a Court of Quarter Sessions held

st New Desple Surium the month of march 1609, a John Anderson acknowlessed a desc of suroressent for 390 aurus of

Fater Svalsop mist have been married before 1692, for in the control of the dieds on e for the control of the dieds of the control of the con

was natherine Brita.

On Sunday, Suly 4, 1699, in conjunction with the Church work being carried on at the time, the Reverend Bricus Block instituted an ensertainment at John Stalcon's, Peter's brother's house. For this entertainment Peter contributed



hair a process, 161 to seek the size of a reter while 150-

The state of the s

ed seven pounds to the first subscribtion money for the new church. (6) He also contributed one bushel of maize,

- (6) Now known as Old Swedes' Church in Wilmington, Bel. that was taken to John Stalleop, his brother, as part payment for boarding some of the laborers who were working on the church. (7) Some time during the summer of 1690, the
 - (7) Reports of the Holy Prinity Chorch (Wilhington, 1890), p. 51.

pews in the new church were distributed. Of the six years in the first quarter on the main alsle, Peter Stalcop was assigned one. (3) On the women's side in the first quarter,

(8) Ibid., pp. 62-64.

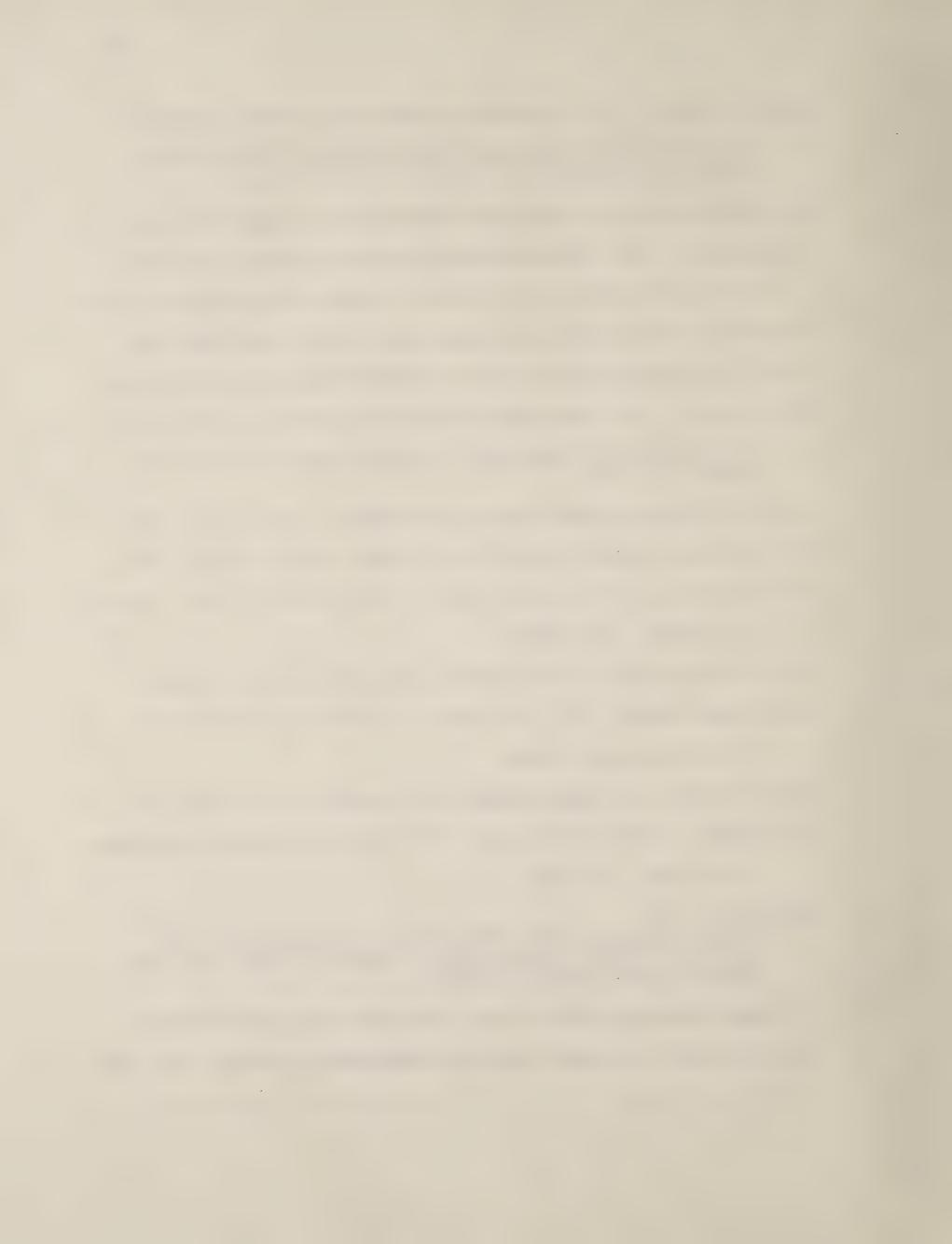
on the main aisle of the second row, Matherine, Veter's wife, had a seat. (9) On March 3, 1705 Peter agreed to

(9) Ibid., pp. 62-64.

give 100 feet of sawed lumber for use in the building of the church. (10) in the year 1706 Feter's daughter margaret (10) Ibid., p. 109.

was born. (11)
(11) Thid., p. 238. This date is ascertained from
the fact that Warmaret was 11 years old when she was
exemined for school in 1717.

Peter Stalcop died in 1709, and his will was probated may 16, 1710. He made his will September 3, 1709. (12) On

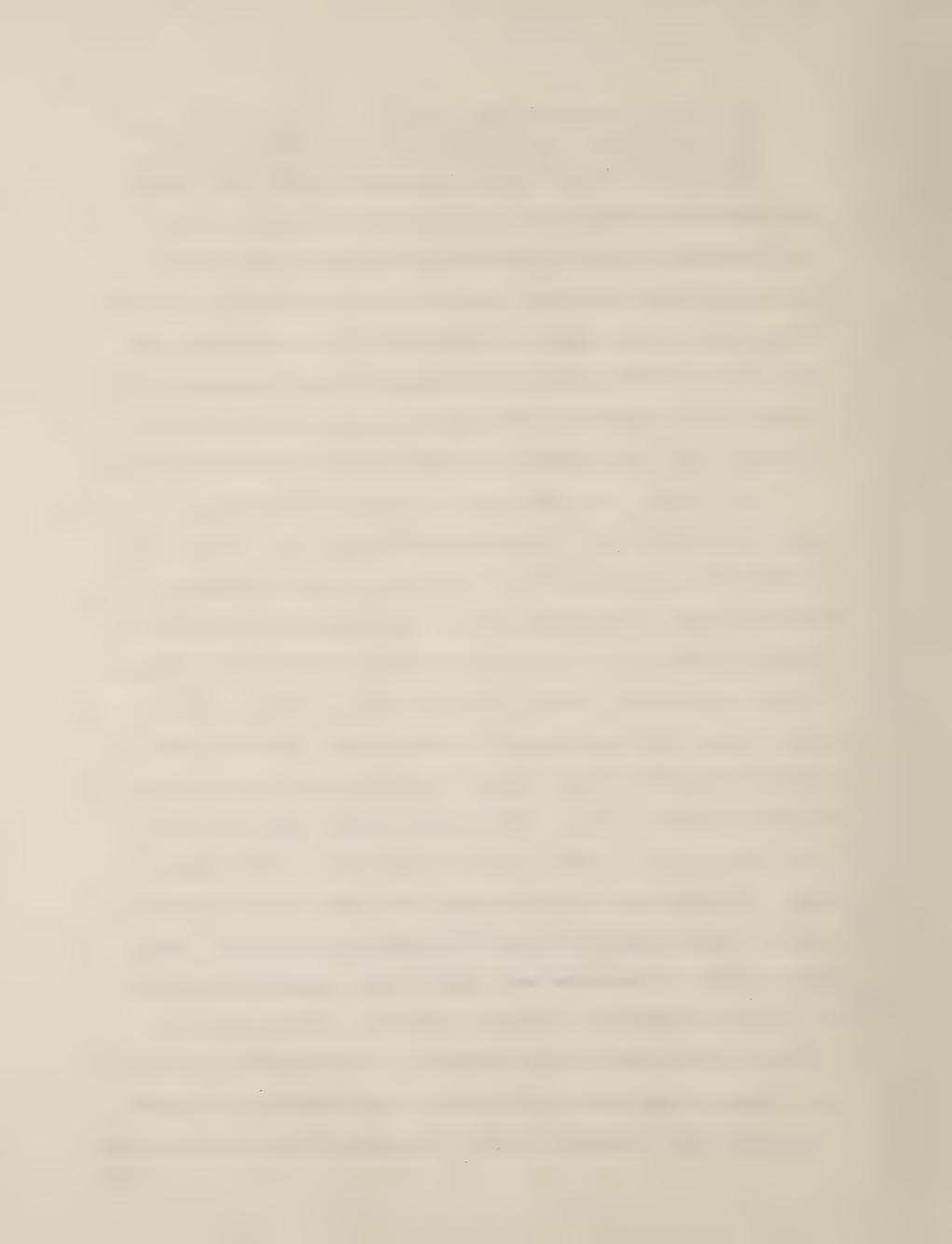


(12) Peter Stalcop's original will. For in the pela weare archives, one appendix for photostatic corvice is in called Fietter Stallcop in this document, has algorith by his mark for he apperently could not write.

is reasonable to assume that he is very sick in body, so it is reasonable to assume that he died shortly thereafter.

Peter appointed his wife, Matherine, his son-in-law, Mrieum Blork, and his son John his executors. He also stipulated that his son John elthough an executor abould have nothing to say in the division of the estate until he should cone of age. (13) He granted his wife permission to live on his

(13) Thid., John was about 17 years of are tren. farm until she died. He bequesthed to his son, John, the house on his plantation and the land on which it stood. after his wife, Authorine, died. He also gave John 300 acres of land. To his son Andrew he gave 300 cores of land. To his son-in-law, Brious Biork, he gave a small home and land enough for a garden and a small farm. He also gave Blork bermission to cut timber on either his son John's or his son andrew's land. Peter also charged his son John to help his brother Andrew build a house after Andrew same of ago. Furthermore, he stipulated that John was to fence and clear fifteen acres of land for Andrew, and that he, John, was to bear the charges and cost. Peter charged his sons to give his daughter, margaret, fifteen bounds when she should get married or come of age, be further will-ed that if either of his sons died, then the land should be ressed on to the next successing heir. He aranted to his scheinglaw,



John Sustannon, four or five seres of land for fencing land that he was then elearing. This land was to be taken out of Andrew's share. He also grapted to Justaneon acus land that was then under contest between himself and one Thomas Piearson, if it should be received. His personal estate be bequeathed to his wife so long as she should live. It was then to be divided equally arong his children.

At the time of Feter's death, two of his daughters
were married. His daughter Christins had married the
Reverend Brions Slork, who was the master in the commuhity when the Old Swedes' Church was built. An ushamed
daughter had married John Justasson, who Peter mentioned
in his will. After his death his daughter marr or Waria
married Johan Van de Ver on January 14, 1714 in Christing.
[12] in 17].

(14) Records of the Boly Tribulty Character (Milander), 1690), p. 216.

Biork had been replaced by a "r. Hesselius. Block was very reluctant to leave his post as pastor of the Old Swedes' Church. However, on the first of Way in 1713, Biork and his family took leave of the church and marsonage and went to his father-in-laws estate to live. (1)

(15) Tareal Acrelius, New Sweden (Philadelnhia, 1974).

1713 Biork received notice that he had been favored with a cormission to be the pastor at Fahlun in Sweden. (16) Soon

(16) Thin., p. 272-273

thoreafter he departed for Sweden with his family. Acrollus



describes it thus!

There was now no longer to delay here. The first opportunity for leaving was recarded as the bast; but none was offered before six months thereafter; for at the time London ceasets were selden seen in the Helaware. On the 20th of dune, 1712, he was to sea with cis wife, christiae, the dune of Jeter Fasicop, together with their rive containent of Jeter Fasicop, together with their rive containents; also brother-in-law, John Cornellus van der heer, and his wife ratia, the damager of Feber Stelson, besites an orphas child, thus, the damager of helper of helper seedham.

(17) Then was the first Ambracas family given back to awaden." (13)

- (17) Whis arms could very well be the decriver of wary swarcop, who was a daughter of Johan Milerson Stalcop, for arms had married a reload Stocker.
- (18) Isroul Acrolius, New Lundon (Thiladelphia, 1874), p. 273.

Poter's daughter, cargaret, was not of ago when he died:
however, in 1725 she had an illustimate child, Joseph. He
died soon after birth. (19) On Hovember II, 1726 recents

120) Paranda of the Rollin Children Charles (1976) 1890);

married Johan martensson.

how long Peter's wife, Katherine lived, efter his death is not known. However, Peter was the father of at least six children, bearing the following names:

9. John

10. Andrew

Christina \$married Erious Biork)

Mary or marie (married Johan Van de Ver)

Margaret (married Johan Martensson)

Unknown daughter (married John Justasson)

probably born in this country. He lived at Christina with his father. After his father's death in or about 1665, he inherited part of the original anderson alies Stateon arent. The scribest record of John Stalcop, like that of his brether Andrew, is found in a grant of land given to him as the Court of how Castle on September 5, 1682. He, like his brother had petitioned the court for a grant of land, and had eventually received 200 scree, (1) This land eventually

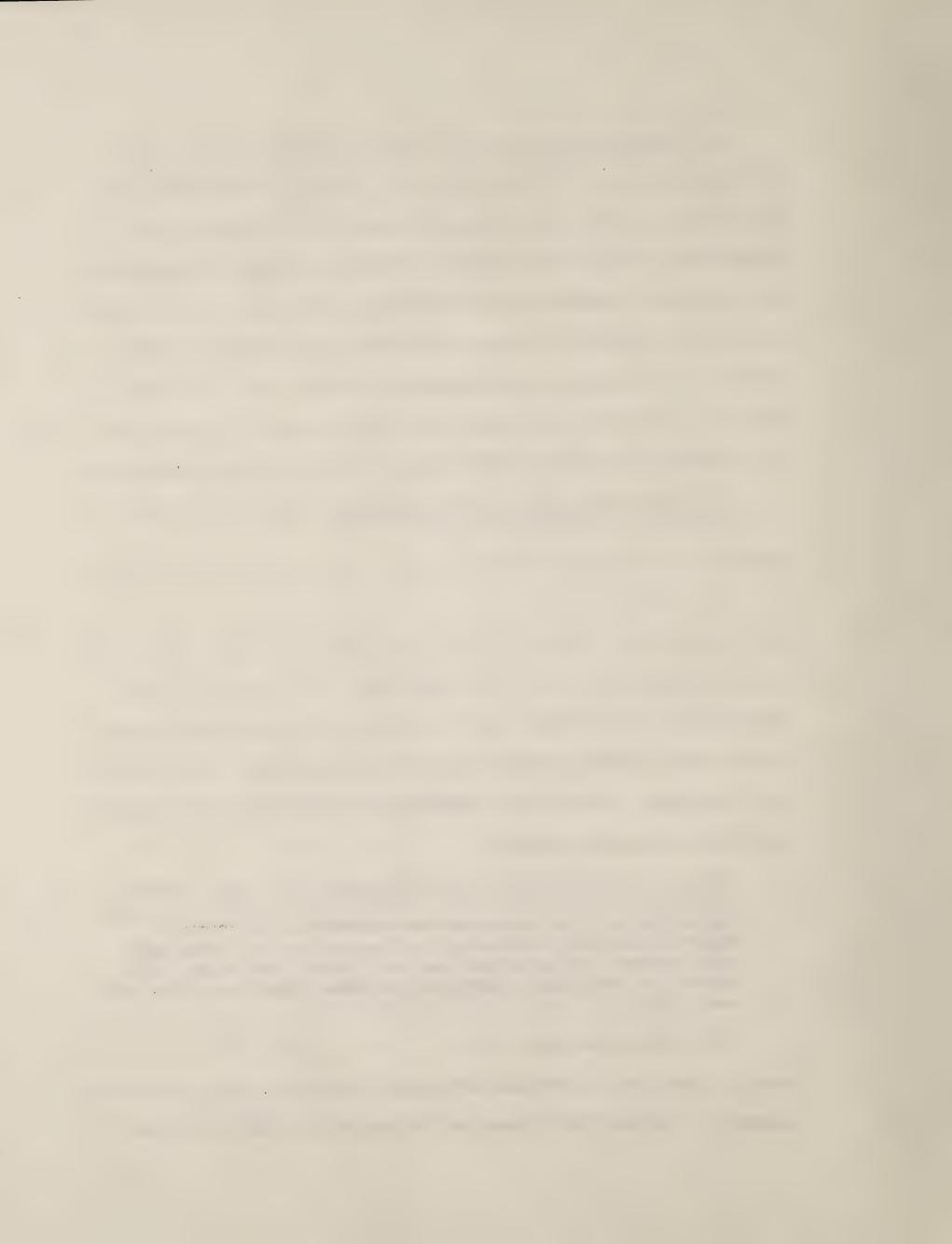
(1) Propeds of How Cratho Vol. 11 (Rendville, Pr., 1935), Tp. 12-14.

became known as the Southern Land. (2) He apparently did

parties began to survey the same land with an eye to acquiring it. John then petitioned the court at hew Castle, asking them to stop those unknown parties that were surveying the land. Finally on October 3, 1682 the court handed down the following order:

(3) Ibid., p. 19.

iance to the anglish Crown on rebruary 21, 1683, at the



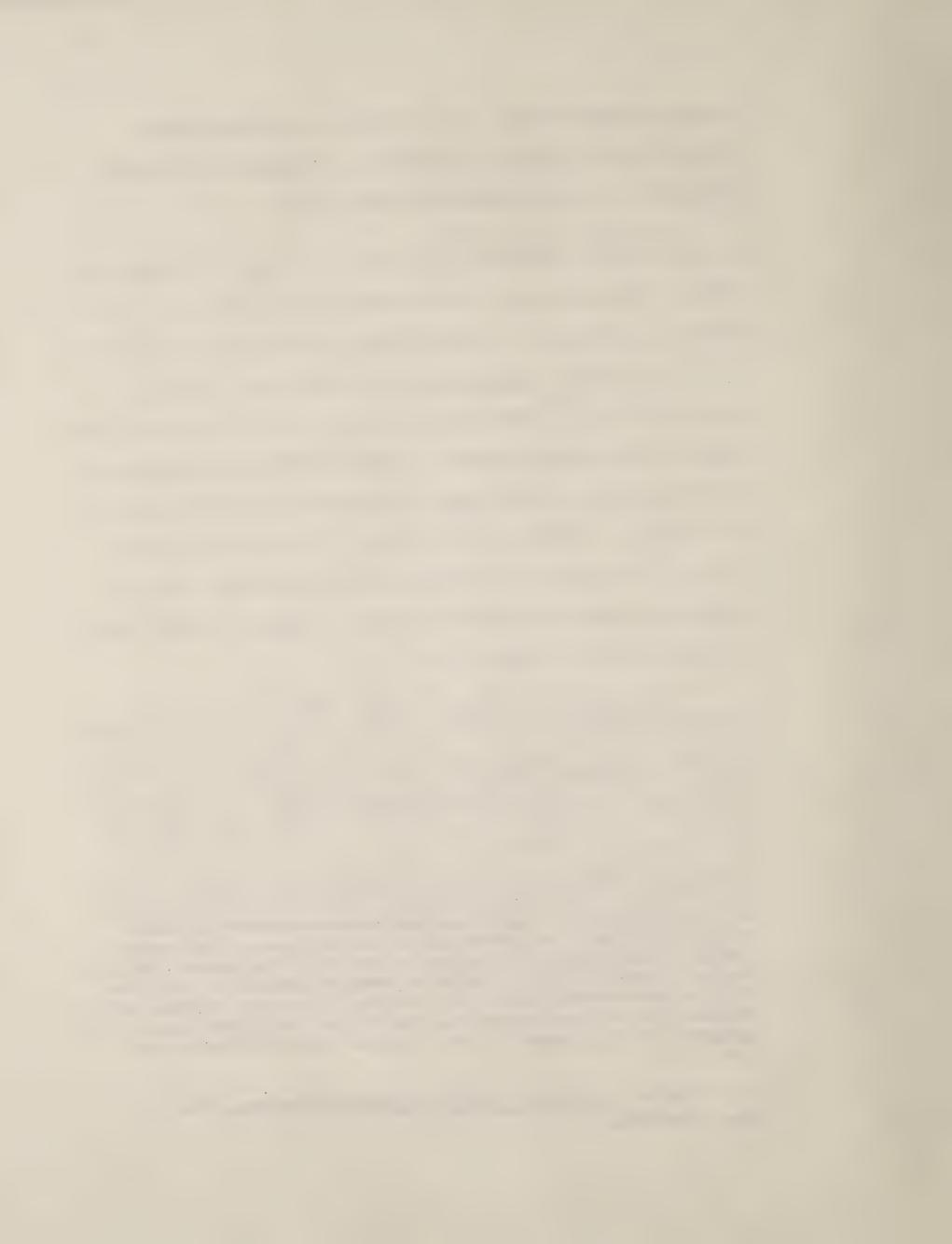
Court of New Castle. (4) In 1684 John Staleon is listed as (4) 1018., pp. 25-37. a tithable of the constablery of North Christins Greek. (5)

- (5) Thid., pp. 52-53.
 He has in his possession at that time some 717 weres of land. John was also listed among those living in New Sweden in 1693. (6) After Johan Anderson Boolean's death
- (6) Arelius, New Sweden (Philadelphia, 1874), pp. 189-192.

 John his son, is definitely known to have inherited some part of the original grant. Just exactly how much land he inherited, and the exact boundaries of that land are not known. Nowever, some part of it must have been in the neighborhood of a stream on the southwest side of wilsington called Glesont's Creek. Ferris related the history of that stream thus:

The stream on the anothrest side of the clay, formerly called "Glement's Greak" organes the road lending to Laitimore, about one hund red yerds work of Frent Street, at the first stone bridge on that road . The name of "Clement's Kill" is of very engient date. It is found in the article of agreement between old Johan Arderson and his essigness, served Peterson and Lors Cornelison, dated apple loth, 2075. After it was assisted to som Stalcon, on the division of his father's are-party, in 1686, it gradually assumed the name of "Stal-cop's Sat". The stream passing down the Valled, east of Walnut street, which before that time was called "Stalcop's Run, " afterwards took the name of sulberry Dock." The names of Stalcon's Man and Stalcon's Gut being so nearly alike, a change became necessary to orevent misunderstanding. But many of the old recole never valled the stream below Walnut Street Mulberry book, but always distinguished it by its old name of Stalcov's Run. 7 (7)

⁽⁷⁾ Ferris, Oricinal Settlements (Wilmington, 1846), pp. 289-290.



710

A Mr. Buch, in a letter to Thomas Hopkinson, Asted wilmington, July 5th, 1745, recites the history of the market Street Ferry in that City. Johannes Jacquet started the ferry some time in the seventeenth century, however, his management of the ferry was not particularly profited able. He, therefore, made a grant of it to John stalcop, who at that time was living somewhere near it. (8) The ferry was still in the hands of the Stalcop Family in 1745.

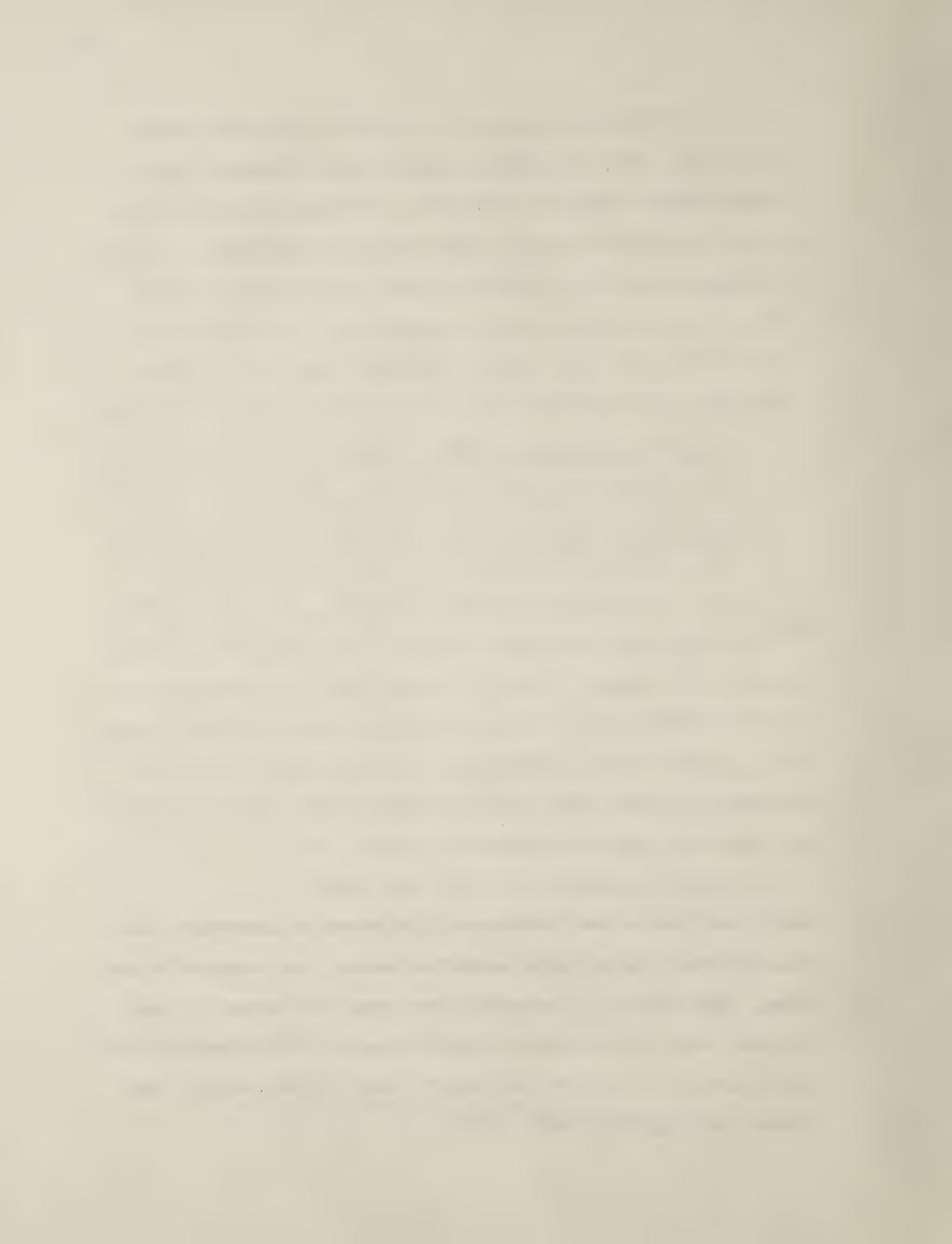
(6) C.M.D. Turner, Rodney's Diery (Philadelenke, 191) p. 40. The leaber also states that at the deeth of John Stalege als son lareal took pecsession, and after the death of Israel his widow warried pariel Parter, who kept it until the son lareal, maned John Stalege, was of age. Turner then turned it over to John Stalege, top, the steat grandson of John Anderson Steleop.

Nohn Stalcop married annika Brickson, who was the dam-

of Johan and mandalena Frickson of Lucas Foint. Balen County, new Jersey. Johan Erickson, his father-in-law, died sometime before 1697. In that year Brickson's widow, mapla-lena, granted to her som-in-law, John Stalcop, a power of ettorney in order that he might act as her agent in selling her share of her late husband's estate. (9)

(9) Ibid., p. 130. Dated July 25, 1697.

Just four days after obtaining this power of attorney, John Stalcop sold his mother-in-law's share of her husband's estate. Fer share of the estate was some 183 acres of land located near Lucas Point at Fenn's neck. John Stalcop sold this land to Juan Finch of Penn's Neck, Sales County, New Jersey on July 28, 1697. (10)



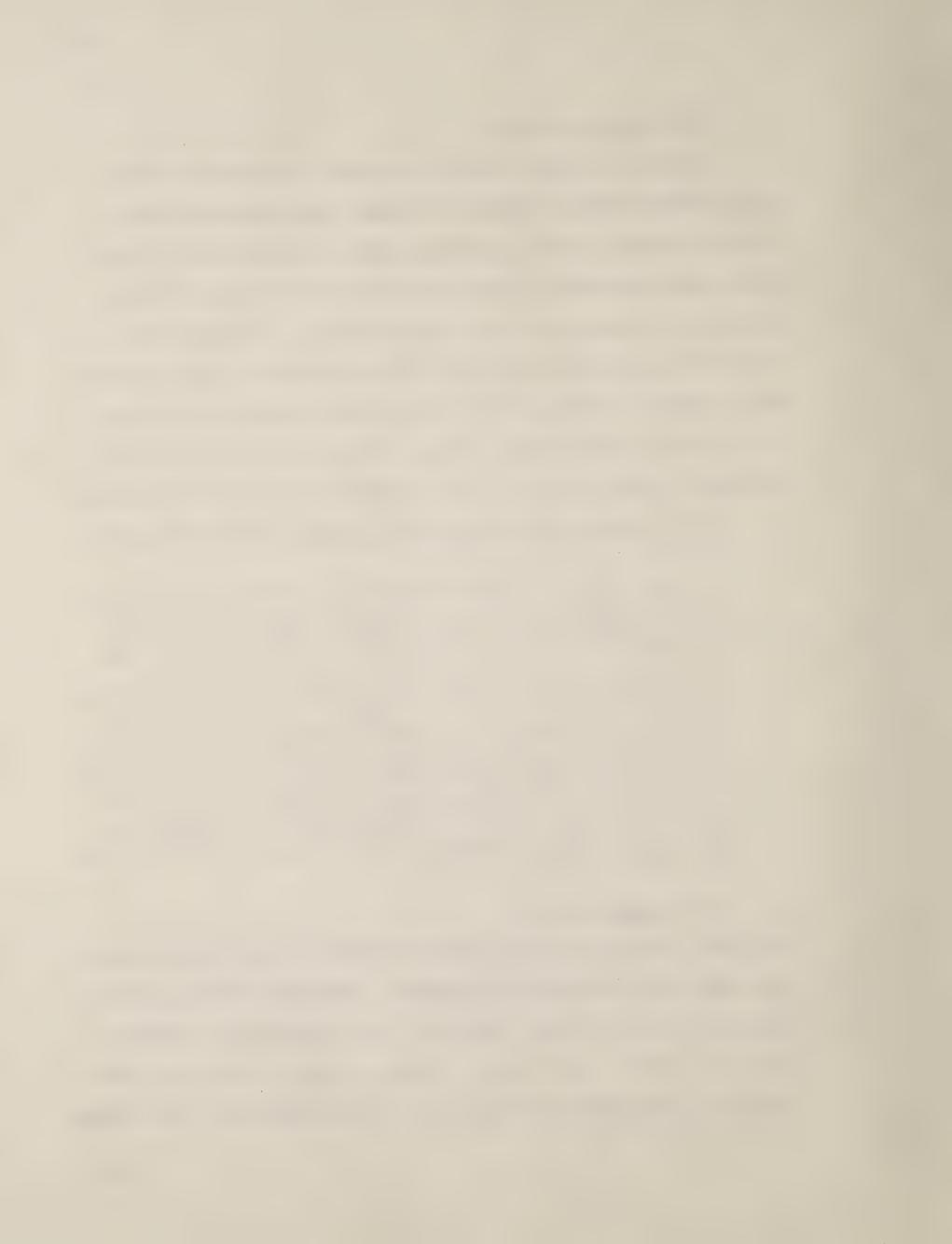
(10) Told., p. 130

On September 19, 1697, the church fetrers met with
the Reverend Ericus Bierk to choose new caurch wardens
for the coming years. However, they retained two of the
old church wardens for another year namely: Carl Christofferson optinger and mr. sholls brobey. To these two
old church wardens they edded four new ches; Hans Fieteerson, Brewer Sinnike, John Stalcop, and Jacob van de Ver,
the limit is a second of the Church Business:

"I was with the church variens at Christian to decide upon the smice place to set the search, and as the church year did not extend sufficiently high op for a convenient place without standing over standing as a did not wish to set the sturch so los down, therefore, church warden John Chalcop save of his own from Tree will for the glory of dod but of his own land, so large a piece as was needed for the Church partly to stand upon, with two fathous on the south side and the west end for a free church walk, thich was nut in writing, and for which was resisted to him the four pounds which he had subscribed for the church, as many Peirterson said, that according to Inglish law for such a cift, something numb be given in return be it ever so little." Li2)

(12) Ibid., p. 18

This was the beginning of the old Swedes' Church still standing today in wilmington, Delaware. Sometime before Biork's meeting with the church wardens, the congregation had deeided to build a new church. They had also taken up a subscription of money to be used in the building of that church.



John Staleen's contribution had been four pounds. (13) for-

34.

(13) Ibid., 77. 44-50.

be built on, this four pounds was returned to him as a tonor payment of the land. Appartently under English law any bargain of this kind had to be sealed with some sort of payment. On March 29, 1698, John Stalsop, remesenting the church, signed an agreement with John Smart and John Aritt.

At about the same time it was decided that those men working on the enurch were to board at John Stalcop's house. (15)

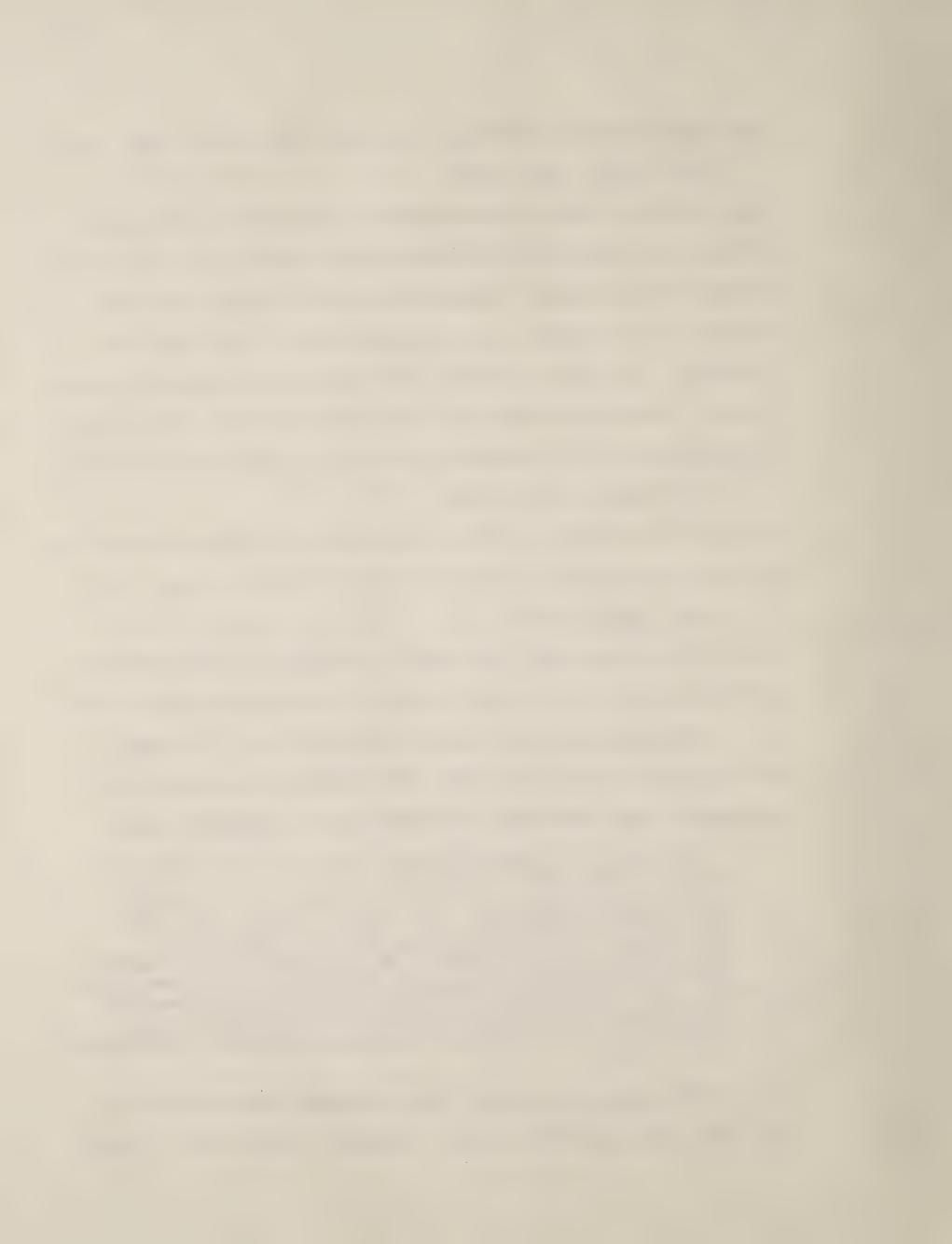
(15) Ibid., 29-30

For this service John received at different times certain gifts, usually food, from members of the congregation. (16)

(16) Itid., pp. 51-52. He was elso paid 35 pounds.
At Christina on may 19, 1698, the following articles of agreement were made and witnessed by the Reverend Biork:

"Articles of Agreement made, done, end concluded by and bebwirt mans Fictterson, John Stallcop, Charles opringer of the County of New Castlo and Christina Creek of the one part, and Joseph Yard, mason and bricklayer of Philadelphia, of the other party, witheseeth as Followeth: It is agreed, and I Joseph Yard doe obledge and engage mysslf and my heirs, that is, with the help of GOD, to lay all the stones and brick work of a Church which is to be built in and upon ye Church yard at Christeen near John Stallcop's:

(17) Ibid., pp. 26-27 This agreement was signed by all the man mentioned in it. Finnally on the 25th of way,



1€95711

1698, the building of the church was commenced at Christins, back of the fort. (18) Some time later

- (18) Acrelius, <u>New sweden</u> (Philadelphia, 1974), p. 254. there is a record showing that John Stalcop contributed 16% days work toward the building of the church. (19)
 - 129) Feconts of toly frinks Cutton (Michaelon, 1290), 1290)

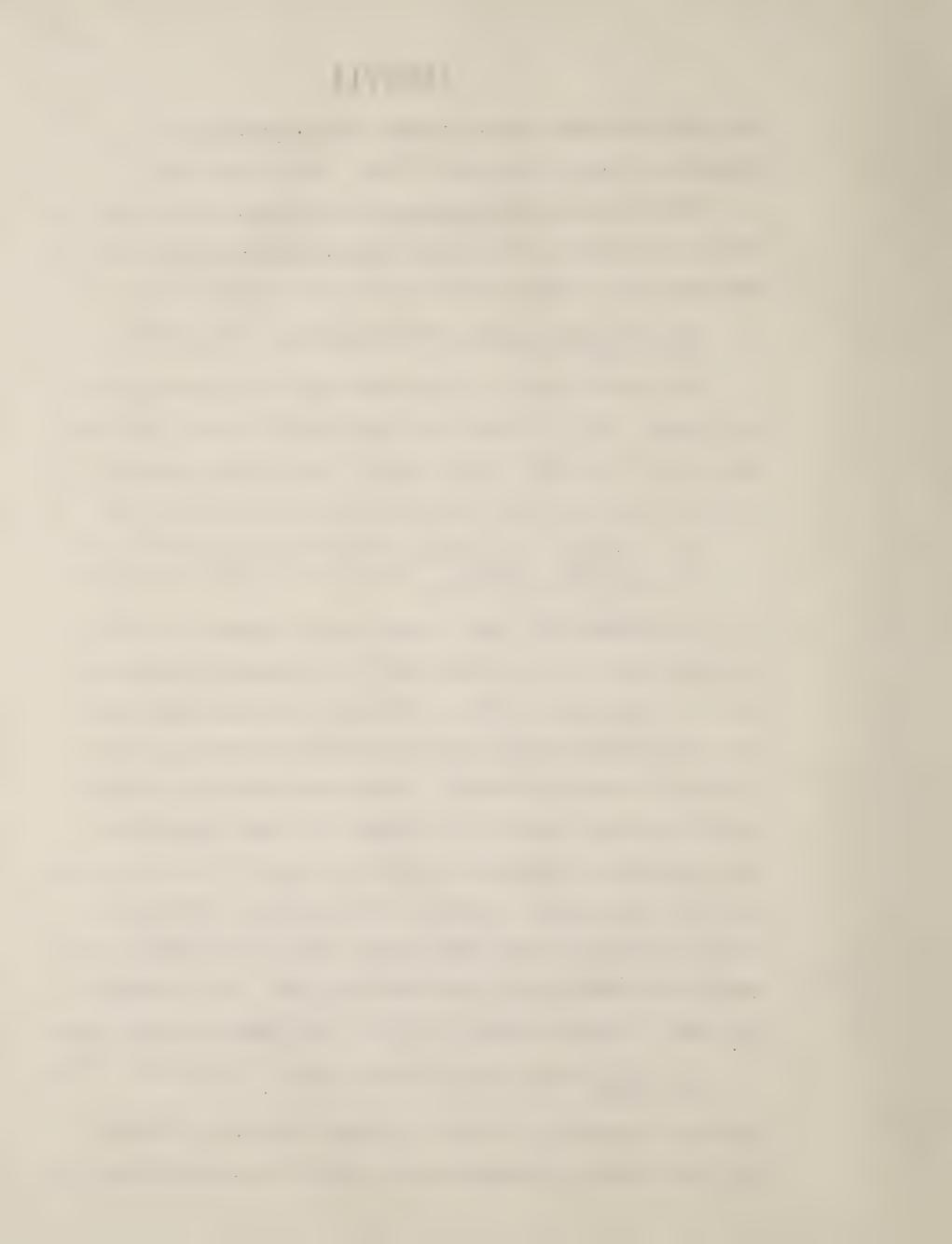
The pastor Micri, who was the real instinctor of the new church, had no sconer seen the church started, and the accounts of its cost put in order, then de devoted his thoughts to a suitable residence for the Minister. (20)

(20) Acrelius, New Sweden (Philadelphia, 1974), p. 253. The land on which the minister's residence at then was called a (Nebe.

consregation, in order that they might consider the building of a parsonage. During this rectingit was seen that
the first consideration was the matter of supplying land
on which it could be built. Since John Stelcop's land was
so conveniently close to the church that was being built,
they decided to approach him with the idea of buying enough
land for the Glebe. However, a disagreement developed as
to how the deed to the land should read. John Stelcop was
willing enough to sell land for the clebe, but he wanted
the deed to read so that the land could never be sold again.
(21)

(21) Records of Foly Trinity Church (Wilminston, 190),

Finally, on April 22, 1699, it seemed that John Stalcon and the courch congregation had reached an agreement on the



solling of the glebe lend. Riork recorded the in 1 agreement thus:

be paid. 2d. - Two years thereafter forty pounds shall be paid, for which time it shall be the interest. her if not poid in two years he shall have interest. http://aks.up.the parar of John Herson assilings. John Staleon to you all the land this year and pay all the root. Staleon to you watch the land this year and pay all the root. Staleon to be produced a person of march land nove than hereocrars believed to the arrote which also he into the order to write the fully spread to on both sides, and these who have are all was fully spread to on both sides, and these twenty bounds, 7 (22)

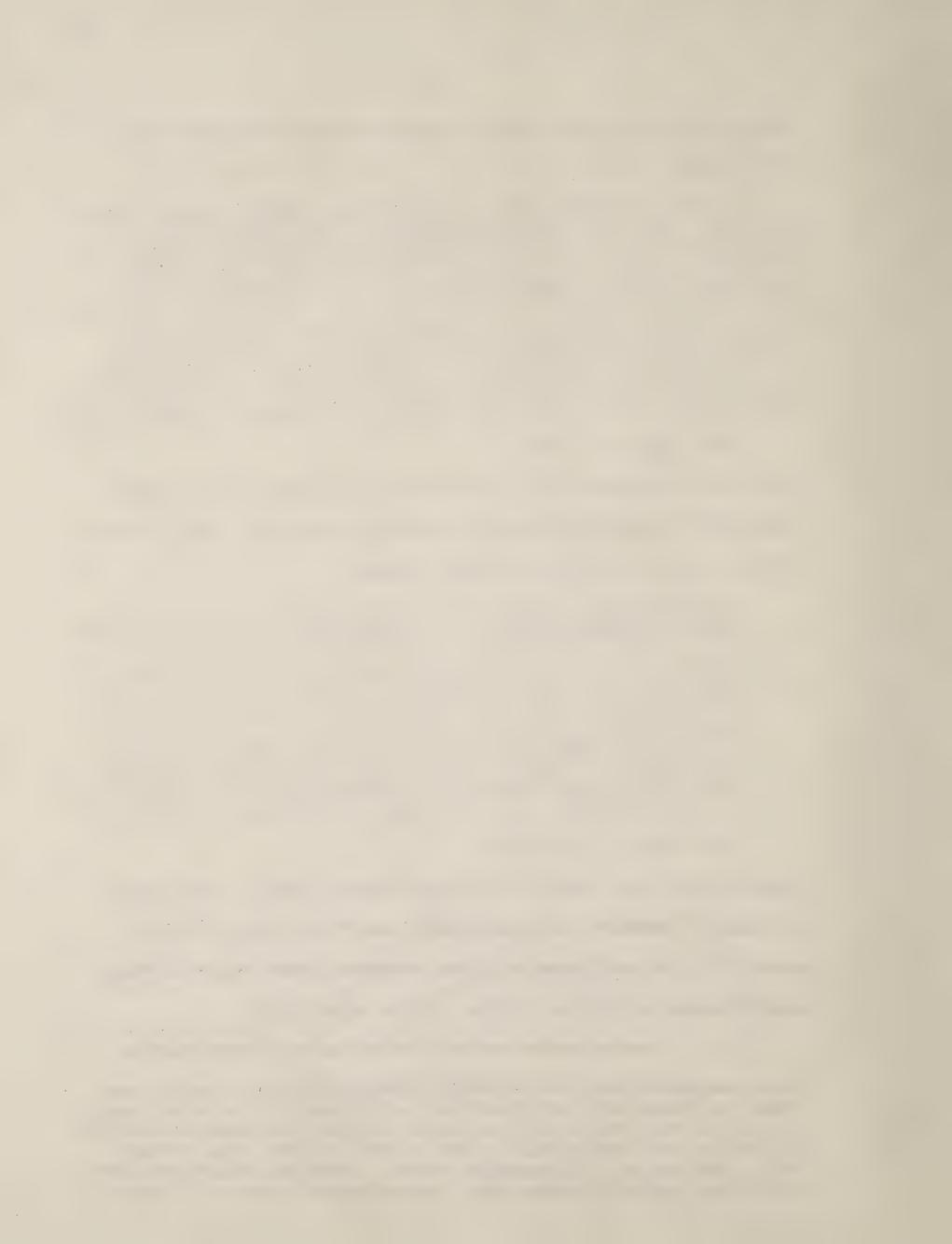
(22) Ibid., p. 23.

This oral agreement did not settle the matter of the glabo land, for at enother shurch meeting on June 24, 1699, Stork writes that the following took place:

(23) Ibid., pp. 57-58

Fastor Block was angry with John Stalcop after this recting in June. However, he apparently wasn't so sugry that he couldn't plan and have a church entertainment at John Stal-cop's house on July &, 1699. Block says that:

John Stalcon's, all the notable strangers so far as it was nossible together them together, with neat, wine, ele, etc., . . . the cost of which was borne by the congregation as the following memorandum will show: John Stalcon, one bushed malt, one and a nall pusheds wheat, three pounds surar, two shillings and six penes worth raising and three stillings



6

and four pense worth of hors, . . John Stalcon's wifu over and above her own labor in as which as it was inpossible for her to bring every thing in good order.
Lavited the whis of an analishmen by the pants of annie Ritman who lived on the other side of the river to assist her as she was quite familier when such interes
and events. All of which contributions I reckned to be worth 12 pounds.* (24)

(24) Ibld., pp.42-44.

About the same time that this church entertainment was held, the pwes in the new church were distributed. John Stalcop was allotted one of the four pews by the wall on the south side of the church. Fis wife received a seat in the second row, on the main eight in the second section. (25)

On the Ath of August, 1699, Pastor Biork visited John Stalcop at his home. Miork relates what took place during the visit thus:

"I came to John Staleop's when he, contrary to expectations, asked me to go and ride with him are the land and see what conditions he would be a set the next session of the court at depthsot. The next day we went all around . . I resette former determination that we wilk never has it ever, but he had changed his mind as to that, and hit on the plan that we should change the wood law with him . . . I answered that will be a new matter for the congregation to consider . . The lith of him ust it was decided . . that the exchange should be made." (26)

(26) Ibid., pp. 59-60. The land being discussed was the new glebe land.

Up until this meeting with Biork, John Stalcop had insisted that the words, "As an everlasting possession", should



be inserted into the deed when he sold the land, However, he was now willing to strike out that phrase from the sale agreement. On December 29, logg, John Stoloop sold the land to the Paxish for the support of the vinister. This sale agreement was for 250 agree of land. The amount to be paid by the church was 160 pounds silver. This agreement was carefully drawn up and signed by the parties involved. (27)

(27) Ibid., pp. 61-62.

Joan Juliou signed this agreement with an K.

his mark, thereby incleating that he could

not write. For a man showing the place land

see: Charles H. Curtis and Charles Fee hasse, Jr.,

Old Sweder Church (Wilmington, 1936) p. 45.

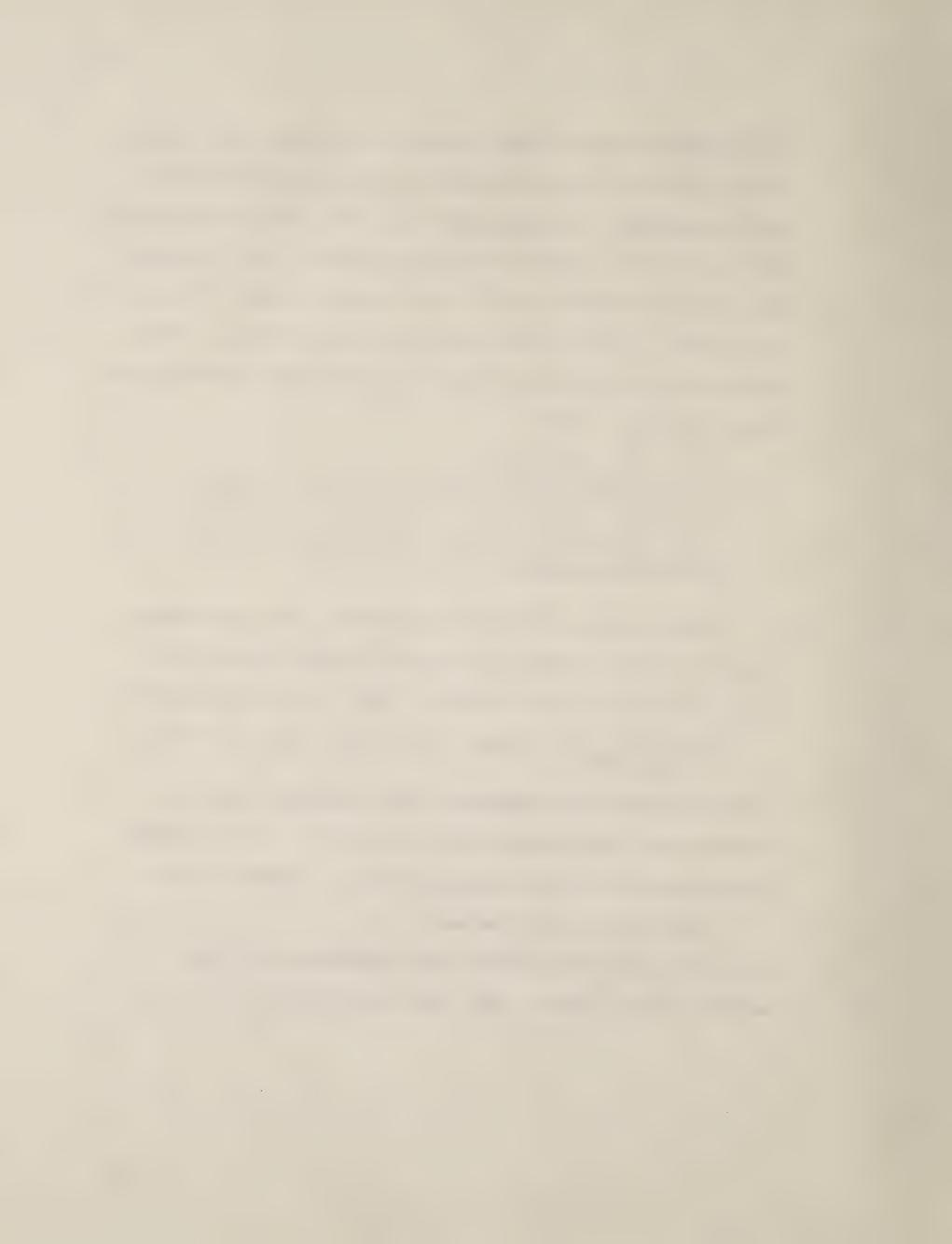
John Stalcop died before June 20, 1701, at which time his widow annika bed Thomas Pierson survey the land belonging to the church. (23) Annika apparently

(28) Ibid., pp. 83-84. The church land consisted of 500 agree.

misunderstood the contracts that had been drawn up between her late husband and the church. (29) There is no record of John Staleop's will. However, after

(29) Ibid., pp. 63-64.

his death, his son Isreal took possession of the market Street Ferry. (30) How he divided the rest of



,

his estate is not known. How is it known how long his wife annihe survived him. He was, however, the following the of at least two children, bearing the following result:

11. Isranl

1711, p. 80.

12. Jones.



Stalcop was very probably born in this country, for he was the youngest son to survive boyhood. Very little in known about him. He was mentioned in him father's will so being one of his children, (1) However, he was not

(1) Johan Anderson Stakeop's original will. (2 7) now in the Polaware Archives, see ecomedia for photostatic cony.

mentioned as being a rucipent of any part of the usbate other than his just share. He did, however, take the main of the court of Tew Castle on February 21, 1663. (2) In 1664 Charles was listed

(2) Rosords of Nov Galatic Vol II (Fesiville, Va.)

of the tithables of the constablery of North Christine Creek. At that time he had no land at all. (3) Nothing

(3) Ibid., pp. 82-83.

further is recorded of him.

reasonable to assume that he died shortly thereafter, or moved away from Delawers. He left no record of a wife, land, or children.



Third Generation

- 6. William Stalcor, son of Andrew Stalcop, and grandson of Johan Anderson Stalcop, was born in this country. When he was born and particulars concerning his life are not known. It is believed that he married, and that he had at least one son, whose name was Olof Stalcop. (1)
 - (1.) Federal Writers Project, The Records of the Swedish Lutheran Churches at Rascoon and Fenns Teck (Elizabeth, 1938), pp. 708

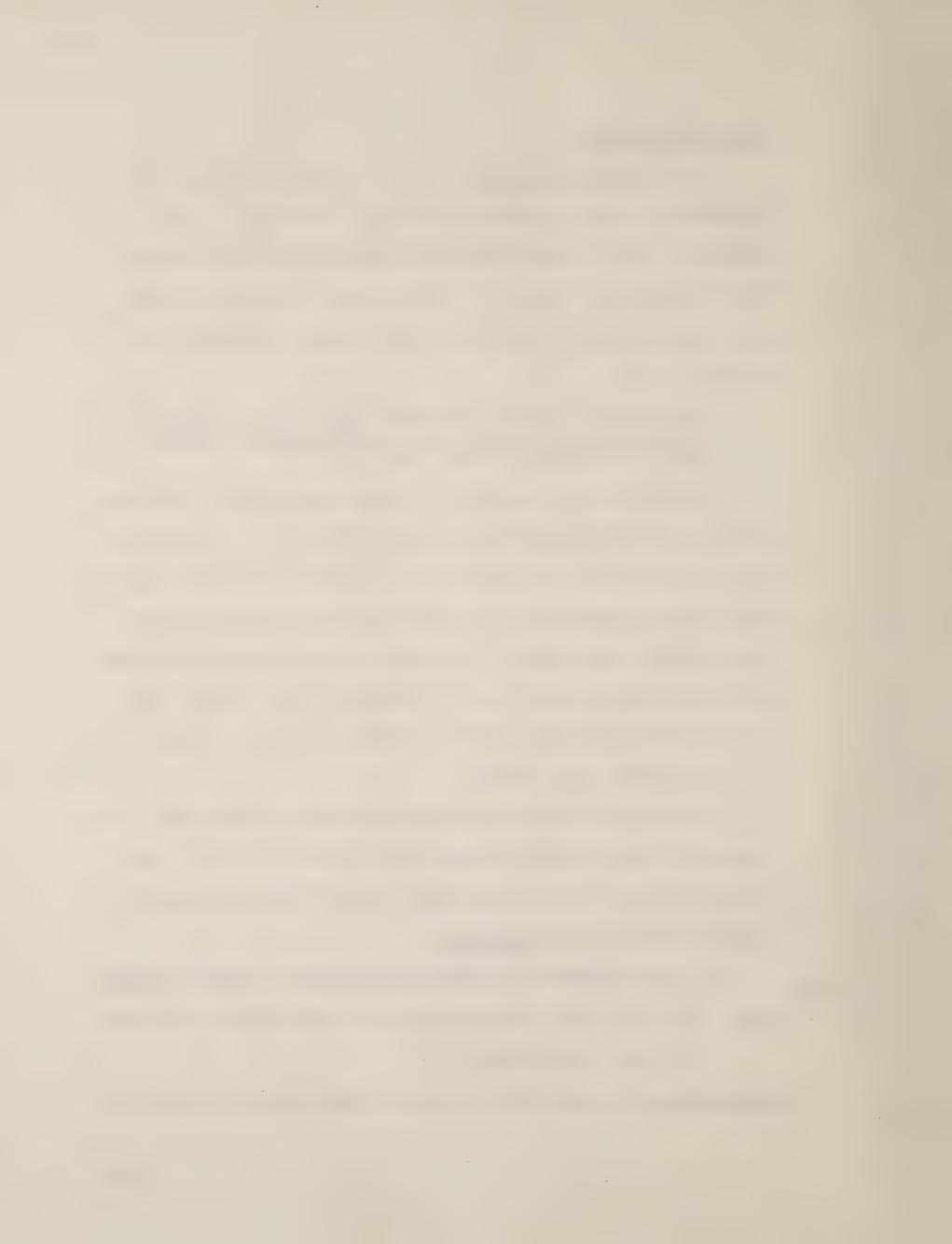
Since he was, so far as I have discovered, the only
Stalcop in that generation named William, it seems probacke that he is the William Stalcop who on April 21,1722,
at a parish meeting of the Swedish Lutheran Church at
Penns Neck, New Jersey, promised to pay eleven shillings
and three pence every year during his life toward the
minister's maintenance at the church at Penns Neck. (2)

(2) Ibid., pp. 22-23.

He is the first New Jersey Stalcop I have found, and therefore may be the progenitor of that branch of the Stalcop family in southern New Jersey who subsequently spelled their name Stauloup.

In the records William's last name is spelled Stahlcop. (3) In 1716 his probable son Olof spells his name
(3) Ibid., pp. 22-23.

Stahlkopp. (4) In 1726 at Penns Neck there is a Nother



- (4) Ibid., pp. 112-113.
- Catruin stactor. (5) At Penn's Nock in 1924 there was a
 - (5) Required Bolating to the
- widow cowry Stalleup. (b) By 1744 there was a Johnas Stall (6) Ibid., p. 323.
- Run living in Fenn's Neck. (7) In 1777 a Cathorine Staloup
- was living in Fenn's Neck. (8) Finally by November 3, 1846
- (8) Thid., (Frenton, 1939), Vol. 5, p. 108.

 there is a record of one John Staulous voting at an election held in the township of Pilosopove, in the County of Salem. (9)

Though these named have not been placed in a province that a logical sequence, they still aptly show the different transitions that the Stalcop name went through before arrivaling at the present New Jersey spelling Stauloup.



.

of John Laderson Staloop, was born in the common and prouper up by his father in Christina. When he was born, or when he died is not known. He did, however, on the lath of his father, Andrew, inhorit at least part of his father's cotate. (1) There seems to be no particulars

(1) Incle, <u>Principal Bettlements</u> (Vilmington, 1846),

l). Larow (died young)



- 8. Indrew or Autilli Steleon, son of Andrew Steleon, and grandson of Johan Anderson Staleons was relead by his father in the neighborhood of Whristins, and lived Largueit-out his life in the same vincinity. (1)
 - (1) Andrew Stalcoo's original will. Now in the Delawere Archives, Wes appendix for photostatic comp. When he died he was still living in Christina handred in the Jounty of New Unstle on the Delaware.

On May 23, 1717 Andrew married Hannah Nagoro Wolback, a widow. (2) On March 4, 1718 and the term with the control of the contr

- 12) Records of Holy in him him to 11 in the first, with the property of the state o
- who on serch 9 was baptized and christened Catharina. (3)
 - (3) Ibid., p. 243.

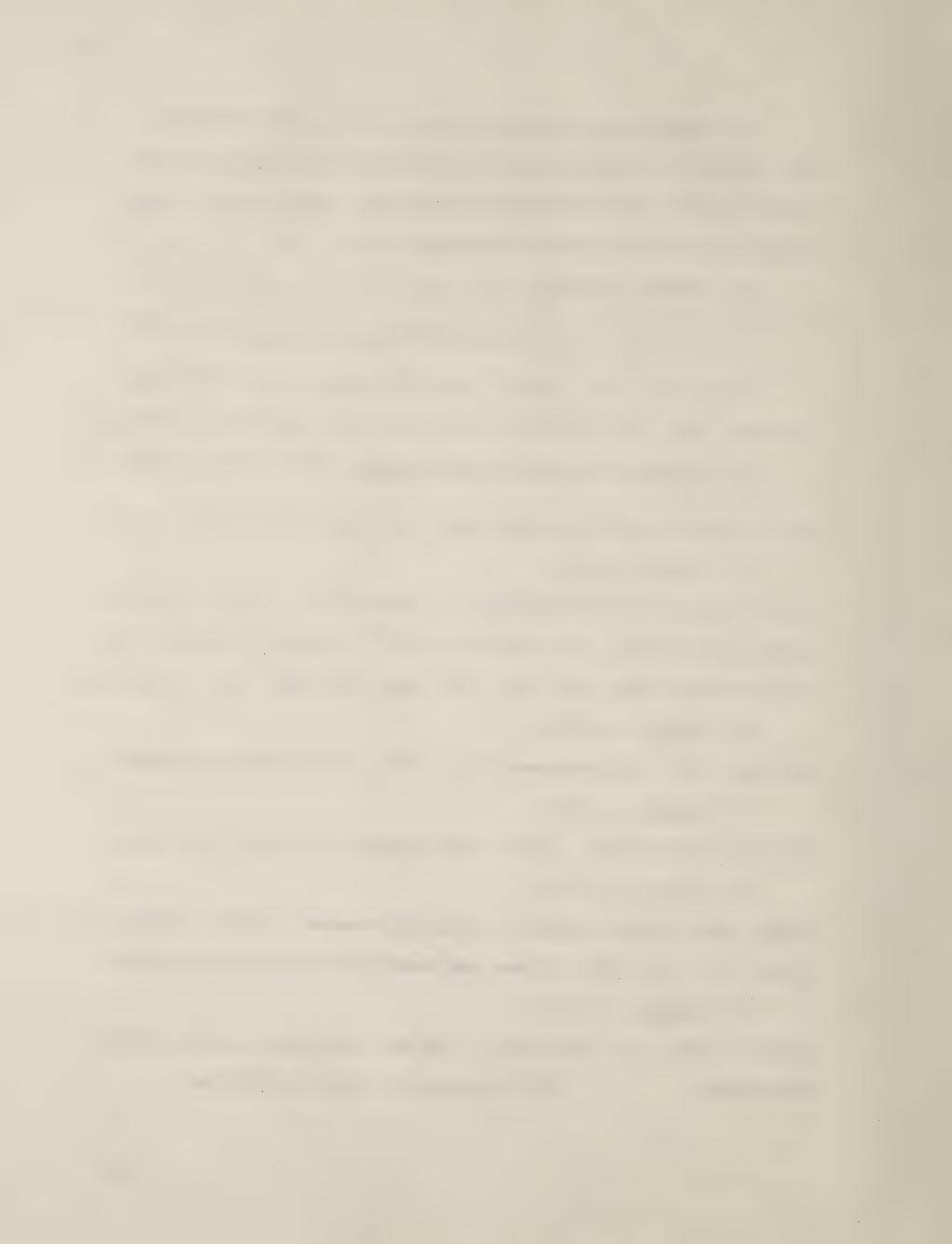
Later her name was anglicized to Catharine. A son born on August 14th, 1719, was baptised and oldstened Andreas. (A) Another son, born June 20, 1721, was baptized and Christened

- (4) Ibid., p. 252.
- Philip. (5) On November 29th, 1823, their daughter Meris
 - (5) Ibid., p. 266
- Christina was born. (6) She, however, did not live very
 - (6) Ibid., p. 281.

long, for she was buried in the old Swedes: Church January 6, 1724. (7) In 1725 Andrew and Barbro had another daughter

(7) <u>Ibid</u>., p. 287.

born to them, on June 17th. She was baptized and Christaned Margarite. (8) Her name was also anglicized



to Margaret. There is also a record of Johannes, a daughter of Andrew Stalcop having been buried way 21, 1727. (9) Just previous to the death of this doughter,

450

(9) Ibld., p. 300

they had a set of twins born on May 25, 1727. One was a girl and the other a boy. They was a man and the other a boy. They was a man and the Andrew ed Anna Sarbro and Anders on may 26th. (10) When Andrew

(10) Ibid., p. 302. This is the first recorded sot

married Serbro, she must have hed a shild by her first marriage, for on September 8, 1730, Andrew's step-daughter Elizabeth was buried. (11) Shortly thereafter, on september 15, 1730, Andrew buried his eldest son Andrees. (12)

(Ibid., p. 334 -(12)

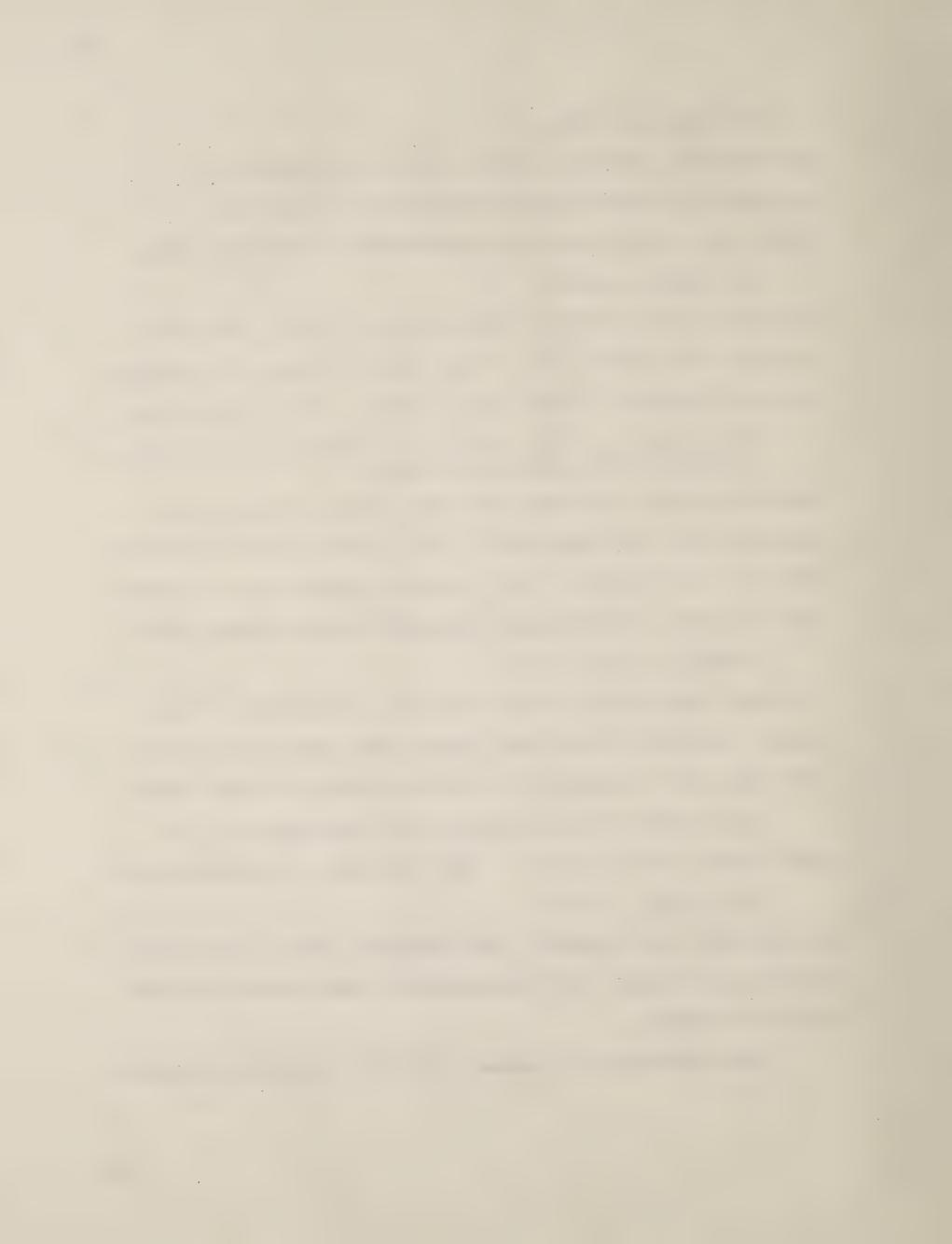
Andreas was almost elever years old at the time of his death. Andrew's third son, Anders, may have died young, for there are no records of his activities in later years.

wife hannah Barbro Wolback. (13) However, in Andrew's will

(13) Ibid., p. 240

he calls her Anna marbery, and refers to her as the mother of his son, Philip. In the records of the Church Philip's mother is Barbro.

The exact date of Andrew Stalcop's death is not known.

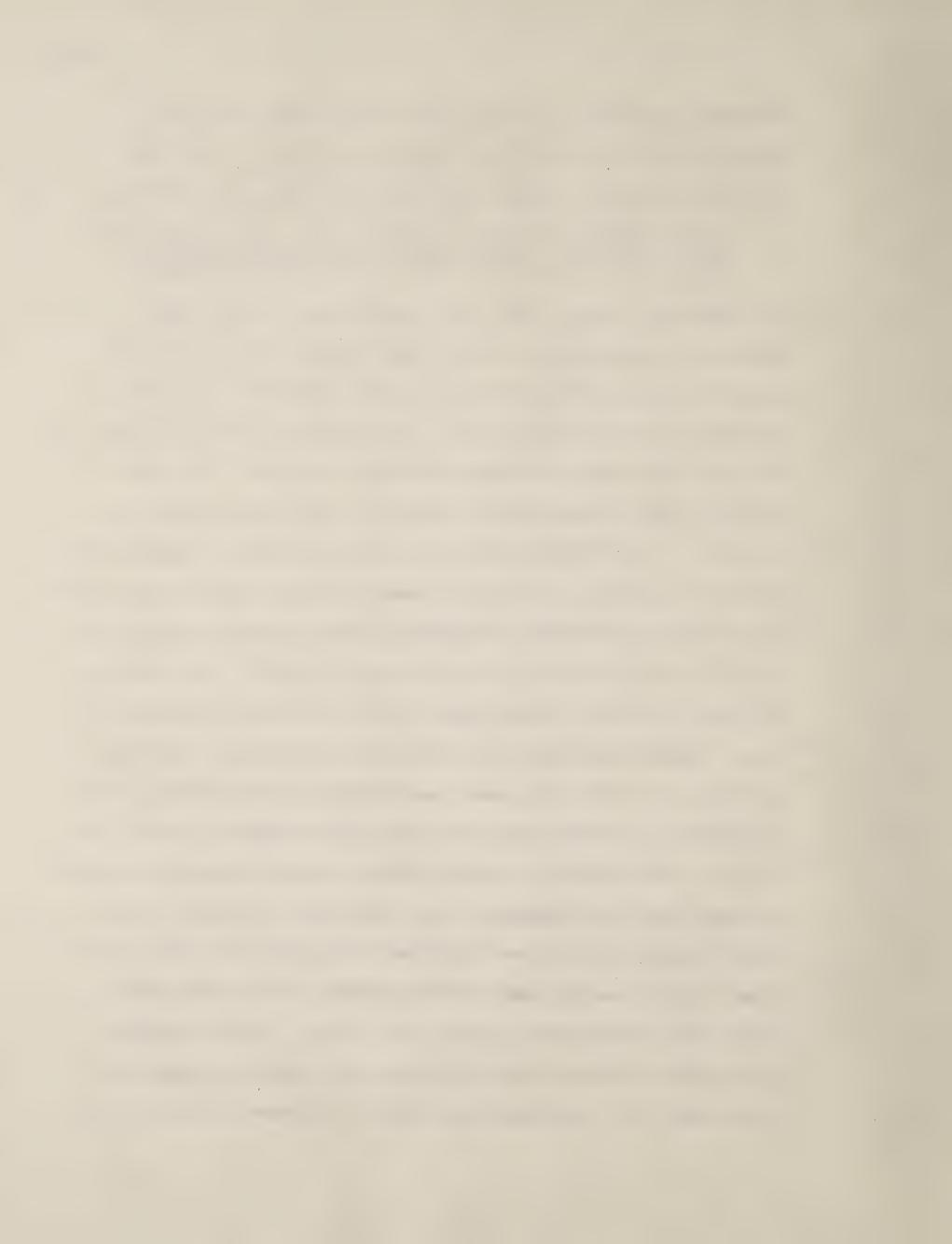


States in his last will am testament made on that day.

(14) In his will, Andrew appointed his wife, Arma Barbery

(14) Andrew Stalcop's original will. Now in the Dalaware Archives. See appendix for photostatic cony. There is no record of when his will was ambated.

and his son, Philip, his sols executors. To his son, Philip, he bequeathed all his real estate, To his wife he gave the stone house that was on his property. He also citing a sing con, while or the reaction of the contract of for let tanungers, is now his offer the contract the conkeep so loog as she should live. he also ordered his orn to supply his wife with one hog and a quarter of basi every Tall of the year. She was to receive one third of the siles that his apple orchard produced. Philip was to supply 119 mother with fire wood, five bushels of wheat, rive bushels of rys, and was to sow a peak of flax seeds every year for her. Andrew also gave his wife her old gerden, two ewes, her bed, and iron pot, some earthenware, some crocks, some woodenware, a frying pen, a five gallon bucket, a wash to. a pail, two chairs, a little table, and two chests. He also ordered that his apprentics or indentured servant, Slizaboth Tussey, sould live with his wife until his wife should die. What time she had left to serve, if his wife died. was to be transferred to his son Philip. To his daughter Catherine he gave a cow with her calf, and two eves, and two lambs. To his daughter nargaret he gave a cow, a calf.



lambs, an iron pot, and her bed. He also charged his son, Philip, with thepsying of ten pounds current maney to each of his daughters three years after his death. Finally, to his son, Philip, he bequeathed the remainder of his move-able estate. This will was probated April 5, 1745. (15)

(15) ibid., see empendix

Andrew's daughter, Catherine, parried andreas Still; on Lecember 21, 1738. (16) His daughter, parraret, married

(18) Reserved of Foly Tribler disease (1117112 or or, 1890) p. 2000

Goran Toinan. (17) The date of marriage is not stated.

(17) Ibid., p. 554. Their son Fallip born January 9.

His third surviving daughter, Anna Barbro, married Henry: Sennir on September 1, 1754. (18)

(18) Lawrence Dillon Stallour, Terma, Florida. This men has been engaged in commiling a finally history for many years. Some of this information is found in his letters eddressed to his arcia staulour of Pitman, New Jersey. They are dated 1931-1936 and are now in the possession of hiss Stauloup.

had eight children of his own, and one step-child bearing the following names:

Catherine (married Andreas Stilly)
Andreas (died young)
14. Philip



Maria diristins (field word)

Torrared (merried forms folians)

Johnses (died monat)

Lucios (marcalor test vouse)

Lucios (maria test vouse)

Lucios (maria test vouse)



9. John Stalcop, son of Feber Stalcop, and grandson of Johan Anderson Stalcop, was born in 1692 near Christing on the north side of Christina Greek in the County of New Castle. He lived and was raised on his father's farm near Christina. It is probable that after his mother died, he Escane the heir of his father's home, for his Father had so stipulated in his will. (1) it the same vine he resolved

Archives. See appendix for a photostatic comy.

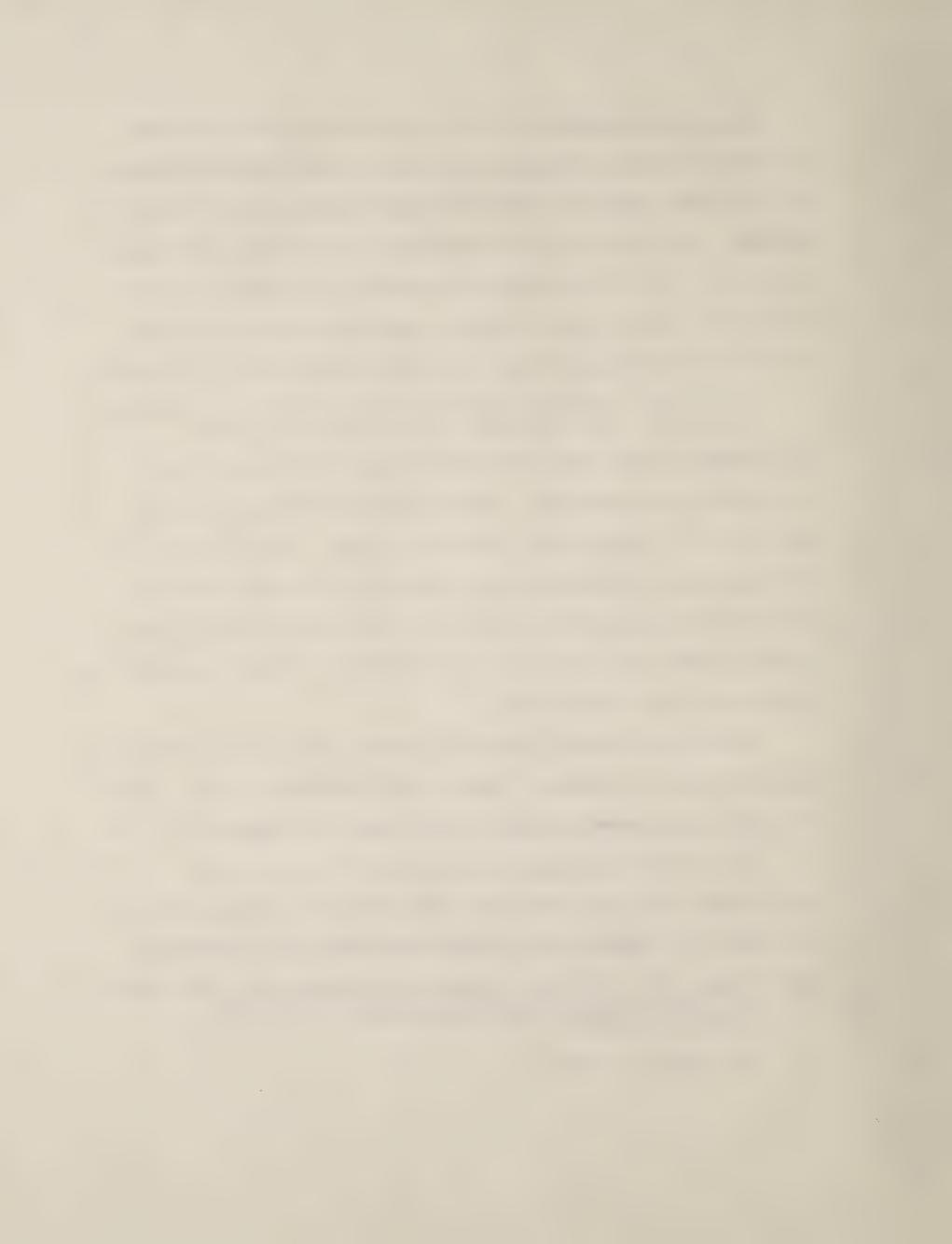
11. The action of the first father's will be was charged with helping his brother, andrew, build a home. It is reasonable to assume, that after his mother's death he inherited the home of his father. He very probably lived there during his lifevine, and raised his family there as his father had done before him.

Then John Stalcop married is not known. His wife's name was mary or maria. Their first child was a sou, Fater, who when he entered school in 1717 was five years old. (2)

(2) Scharf, history of Polaware, Vol. 2, p. 683.

On October 20, 1714, John and his wife had a daughter born to them. On October 24, she was baptized and christened Ohrlocina. (3) The was buried on tenta ber 12, 1715. (4) (3) Apports of adia Trinity Church (Militageon, 1890), p. 221.

(4) Ibld., p. 226.



On August 28, 1714, at a general parish meeting of the whole Christina congregation of the Old Ewedes: Church.

"Christinan Joransson and John Stalcon were elected a church watch to keep good order and anomalety both within and without the church during God's service." (5)

(5) Ibid., pp. 194-196.

Part of their duties were described as follows:

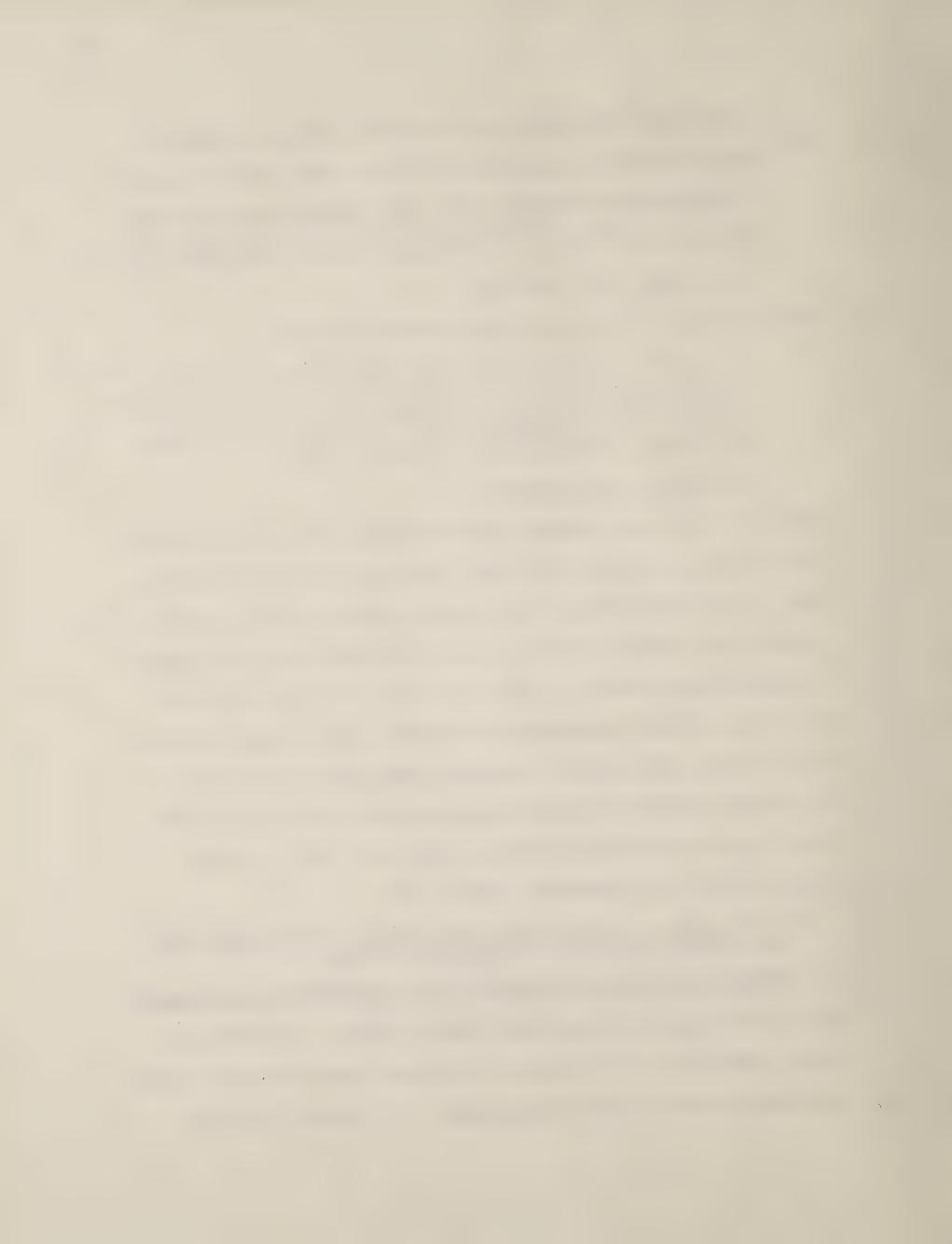
" honever any one shall be cited before the church boundle, it shall be the duty of either of the designated church vectores to arrest his and being him forward and do whatever else time and alrematances may reader necessary and proper." (6)

(6) Ibid., pp. 194-196.

Early in 1715, one Edward Robinson had gotten Aaron Johanssons' widow to give to him and his neits all the property
her knowned had owned. The church thought this a crime
against the society of the community, and fortamite tried
to rectify the matter. Although they could have imposed
a servere church censure on Robinson, they thought to give
him another opportunity to change his ways and purpose.
The church directed John Stalcop and the Pester to visit
toth parties involved in this freud, and find out what
their views and intentions were. (7)

(7) Ibid., p. 205. Robinson finally relinquished his so called right to Johansson's estate.

Buring the period between 1715 and 1717 the parsonage of the Old Swedes' Church was being built. At different times members of the community donated their time and labor to the completion of this project. On August 16, 1715.



John Stalcop worked a full day on the well, (8) and in (8) Itid., p. 124.

1717 he helped to raise the frame of the kitorem at the parsonage. (9)
(9) Did., 234.

John Stalcop and Lis wire Mary had another son corn to them on September 25, 1710, who on September 30 was baptised and christened Matthias. (10)

(10) Tbid., p. 233.

On May 7, 1717 the first school in the vicinity of will instead of the Old Swedes!
Church congregation. The Pastor or Provest, Mr. Hesselius,
Transcribed the minutes of the meeting as follows:

"The Provest represented the necessity of netting un repair Swedich solcol . . They all seemed to think well of the project, provided they aculd agree upon the solcol place. They there upon need tarce places around which bost of the children were to be found, viz: with Mr. Opringer, Johan Stalcop and Christian Brunburg." [11]

The very next day more business concerning the school was carried on. This was May 8, 1717, and Mr. Hesselius writes

"... the paster ... presented himself at Johan Gustar'ssons, with ... Johan Stelcop ... and held consultation both with resert to the place and wages, and agreed that the before maned passons to rether with Anders Custafason should send their children to Johan Gustafason's muse the test of the latest func,



Alle

when Mr. Gloding shell be ready to begin school keeping for this present year, to the same time in the
next coming year, and have for vages thirty shillings
for each child, leaving all the rest of the concregation at liberty to send children whenever they please
and agree on the terms the best they can." (12)

(12) Toid., p. 237.

on June 17, 1717 the children were sent to Johan Custafsson's house. Here:

their proficiency and then recommended the children as to their proficiency and then recommended them to the Giodelny, the names of which children are here inserted: . . . 7. Feter Steloop, Johansson's son 5 years old, knows the letters. 1. Largeretta, the lete Total Disaloop's daughter. Il years old; reads Swedish Indifferently well, but must learn to spell saw." [13]

(13) Ibld., p. 238.

This Swedish school was apparently a rotating proposition, for the next year it was switched to John Staleop's bouse.

On April 8, 1719:

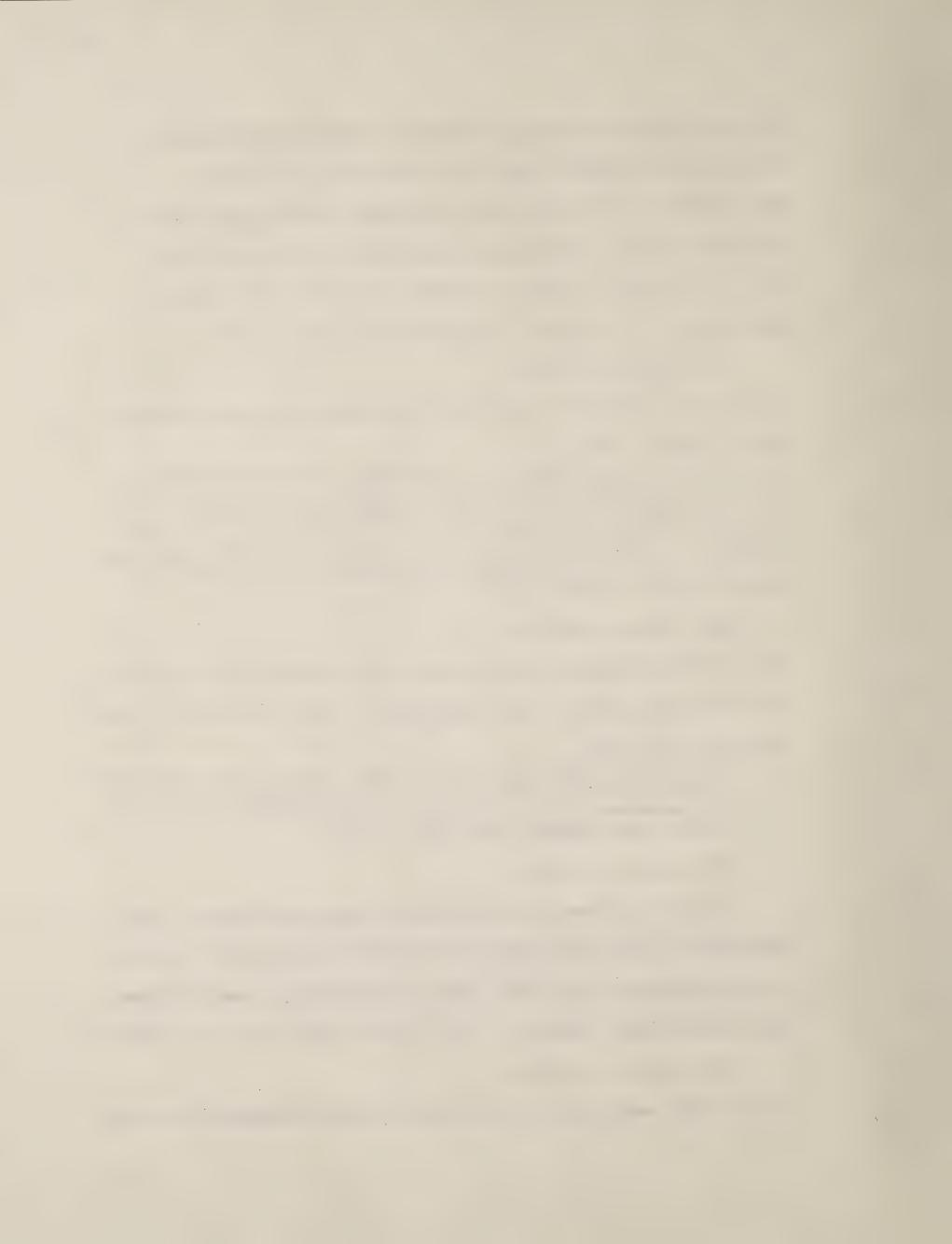
"The Pastor net with Mr. Woding and all the scholars in the house of Johan Stalcop in presence of wost of the parents of the children, to have a formal elemina of the past school keeping." (14)

(14) Ibid., p. 245.

About the time that the school was starting at John Stalcop's house, he and his wife had another son born to them, September 29, 1718, who on October 5, was baptised and christened, Tobias. (15) Three years later on March 23,

(15) Ibid., p. 244.

1721, John and his wife had their second daughter born to



them, She was christened Catherine. (16) On August 15, (16) Thid., p. 265.

1723, their fourth son was born. He was bant/sed and christened, Ericus, on August 18. (17)

(17) Told., p. 280.

In 1724 John Stelcop sold a piece of land to Jonathan Evans. This land was stated to be on the seat side of Red Clay Greek, one coundary of which was a corner of John Justic' land. (184)

(18) Greville and Dorothy Bathe, Oliver Events (Philadeletia, 1933), p.2. This John States was to father of Charles evens who married John Statespie quickeer ann or indica. Obsrice and Ash were the parents of the fesions inventor Oliver Evens. The fathers of Charles and Ann were very good friends long before their o'ildren were warried. As a matter of fact before they were born,

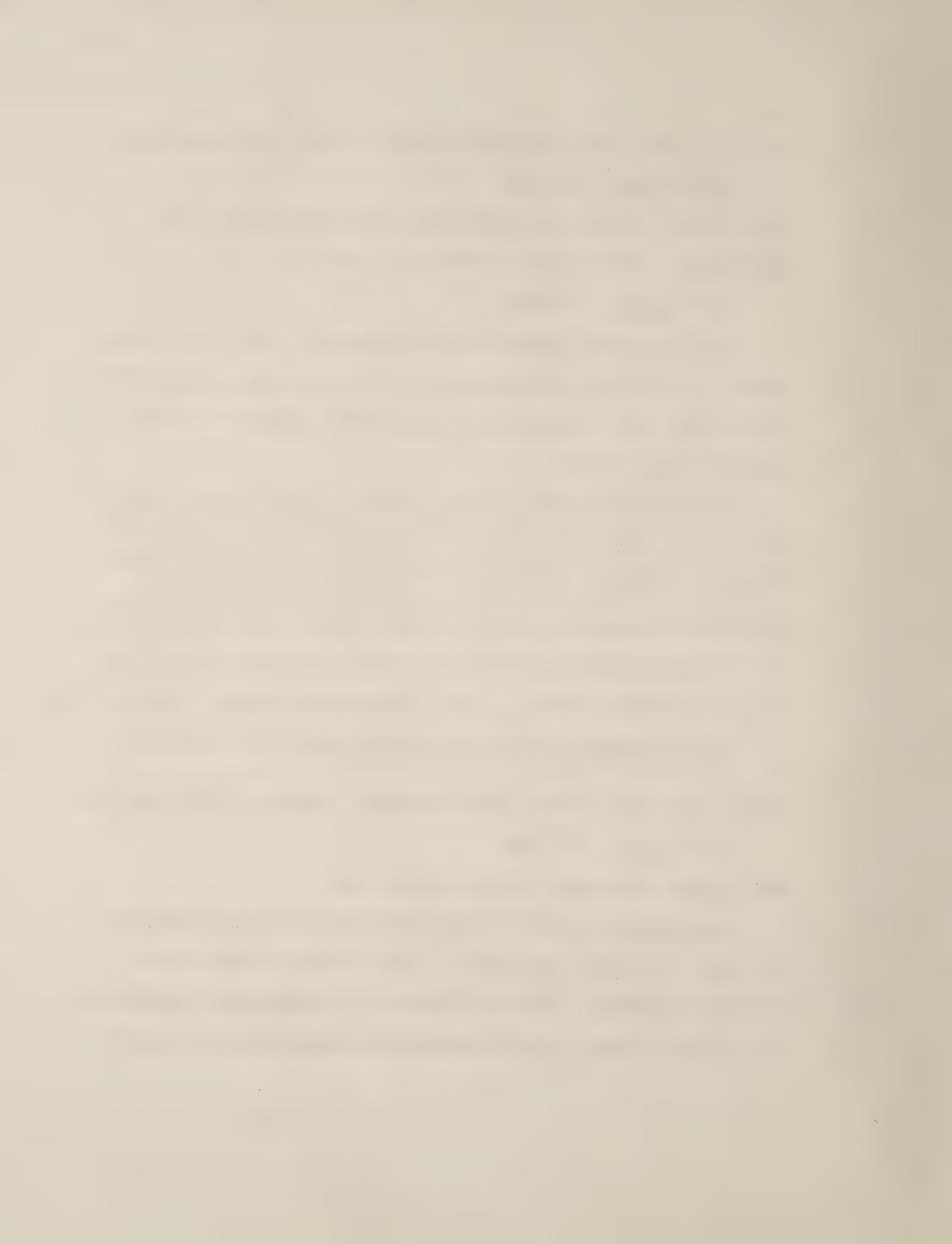
on December 24, 1725, Johan and Mary had their first son, christened Tereal. (19) Four years later, on April 12.

(19) Records of Holy Trinity Universe. (Wilrington, 1890), P. 295.

1729, they had their third daughter, Annika. (20) Her mans (20) Ibid., p. 308.

was later shortened to just plain Ann.

Apparently John Stalcop and Pastor Samuel Hessellius did not get along very well. This state of affairs is easily understood, for the Fastor who preceeded Hessellius was Ericus Blork, John Stalcop's brother-in-law. Blork



Then he left the church in 1713 it had sensed quite a disturbance. Block himself did not help matters he has obeselved right to being his obeselved right to being his obeselved required here like the best his obeselved when Block finally had to leave many permover rejustant to see him co, and were enemy hostile toward Hessellius. Apparently, in 1774, sertain members of the Parish tried to have Messellius removed from his position here in the colony, for they made certain the outstions against him to his superiors in Sweden. In a letter deted September 1, 1729 Hessellius defineded himself against these scensations. In part he said:

bloris's brother-in-law, Hons Joint the hatter, in Join Staleon, who are not the heat of non, or made thereby the best of non, or made thereby poor writers and weak men, and cannot be credited..." (21)

(31) <u>Ill.</u>, m, 315-377.

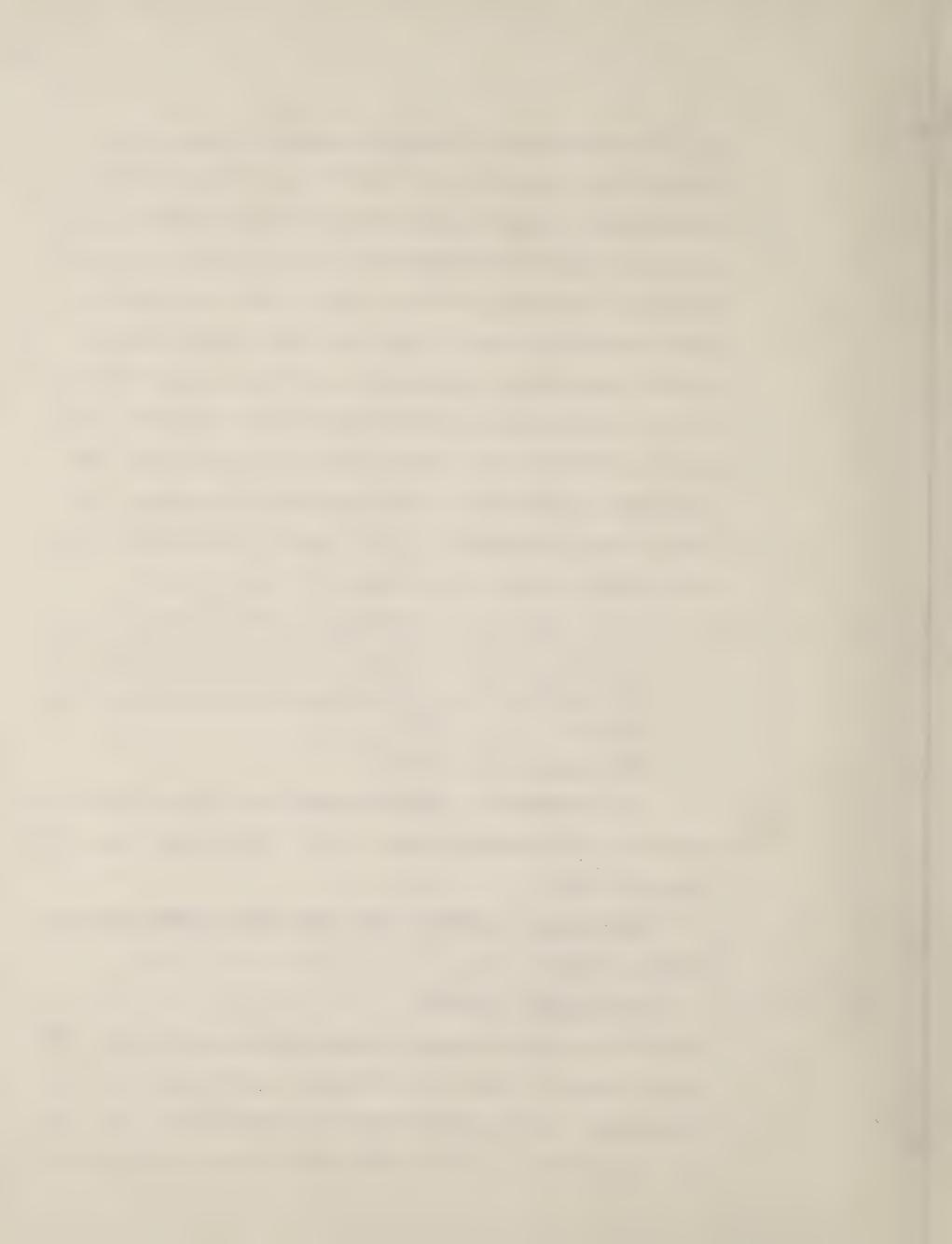
on December 19, 1733 John and Mary Stalcon has sixth son, enristened Johan. (22) In the next year, New ember 2, 1734,

(23) Ibid., p. 35%. John and Mary buried their son Tobias. (23)

(23) Ibid., p. 356

At the time of his death, he was sixteen years old. The years later, On April 19, 1736, he buried his daughter, Catherina. (24) Approximately one year later, John and

(24) Ibid., p. 350. This entry does not mention the



name Catharina, But calls her John Stalcop's eldest daughter.

Wery had their seventh son born on January 27, 1737. He was baptized and christened Andreas on March 13, 1737. (25)

(25) Ibid., p. 370

on January 21, 1738, John Stalcon contributed seven shillings and six pence toward the payment of the church ground rents. (26) Apparently there was still a controversey over a clear title to the globe in the year 1744. It must have involved the whole Stalcop Family, for the church produced a release for this land from John Stalcop, even though it was his uncle and not his father that had sold them the land. (27)

(27 2000)

In 1745, John Stalcop was elected the office of

Anainuais Bargess, (76)

(28) Scharf, Missory of Pelaware (Philadelphia, 1888). Vol 2, p. 037.

John Stalcop, yeoman, of Christians Sundres in the County of New Castle on the Delaware, died in June 1751, and was buried in the graveyard at the Old Swedom' Church. 'The

(29) Calendar of Deleware Vills (New York, 1911), p. 49
He was survived by his wife Mary, his six sons: Peter,



.

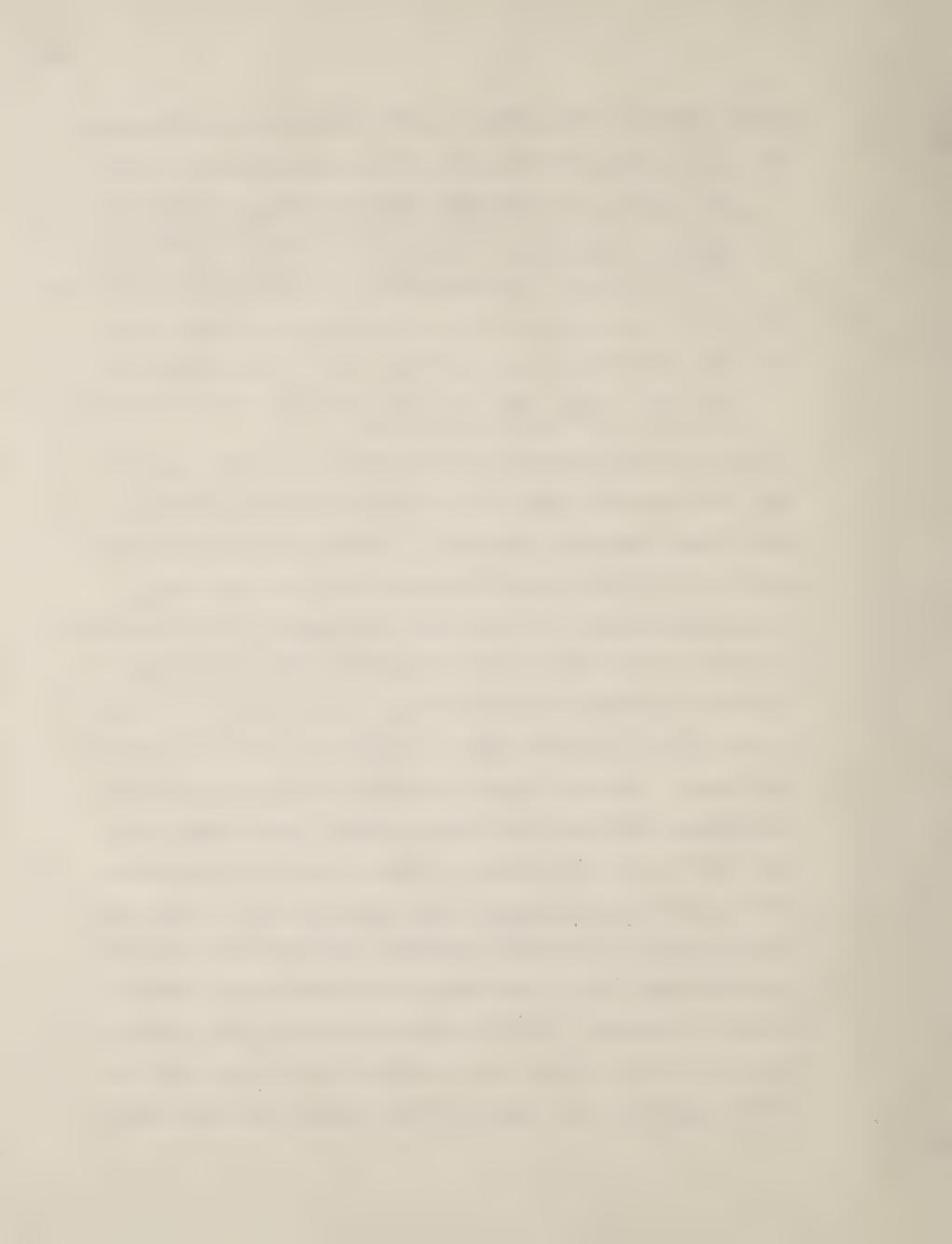
Errick, Israll, John, Andrew, and Patthies, and mis daughter Ann. (30) John Stalloop made his will on Outober 1, 1748.

(30) Ibid., This extract lists six sons. Fowever, in names a son Haick. This is incorrect, and rembodiy an error for Eprick. It also rails to mention John's son Matchies. For proof see Toleme 1, Book 6, miss 475-5 or vill copies in the Register of bills office, Finduction.

At that thee he stares that he is very sick of tody. His will was probated on July 1, 1751. (31) John Staloop ap-

(31) Till Books, Ms., Register of Ville Carlos Wilmington, Vol. 1, book G. pp. 475-0.

pointed his wife are and his and Television to the areas ors. To his wife Mary he left all his moveable cods so long as she remained his widow. However, if she remarkied she was to get her lawful ons-third, and the rest was to be divided between his sons John and Andrew, and his daughter Ann Evens. Peter Stalcop was to get all the land and tha plantation on which he was living Apparently Pater lived on part of his father's land. This land amounted to about 140 acres. He was to get this land only on the mittion that he paid his brothers thirty pounds Pennsylvania money five years efter his father's death. John's son Datthias was to get five shillings. His son Errick was to get one lot of ground in Newbort, described as being near the crosk. His son Israll was to get one lot of ground in or about the middle of Newport! He was to elso set about seven scres of marsh land below Newport on the dondition that he hold his sister Ann Evans the sum of fifteen pounds two years after



his father's death. His son Andrew was to inherit all lends and the plantation on which John himself had lived, this amounted to about 160 acres. He was to get this limit on the condition that he paid fifty pounds to his brother John three years after he, Andrew, resched the acc of it. (32)

(32) Ibid .:

The only surgiving demander of John was Am Steloop.

Low the provious to the feet of the surgician was an Steloop.

The tree points of the Steloop died, he lost our Fisteen pounds.

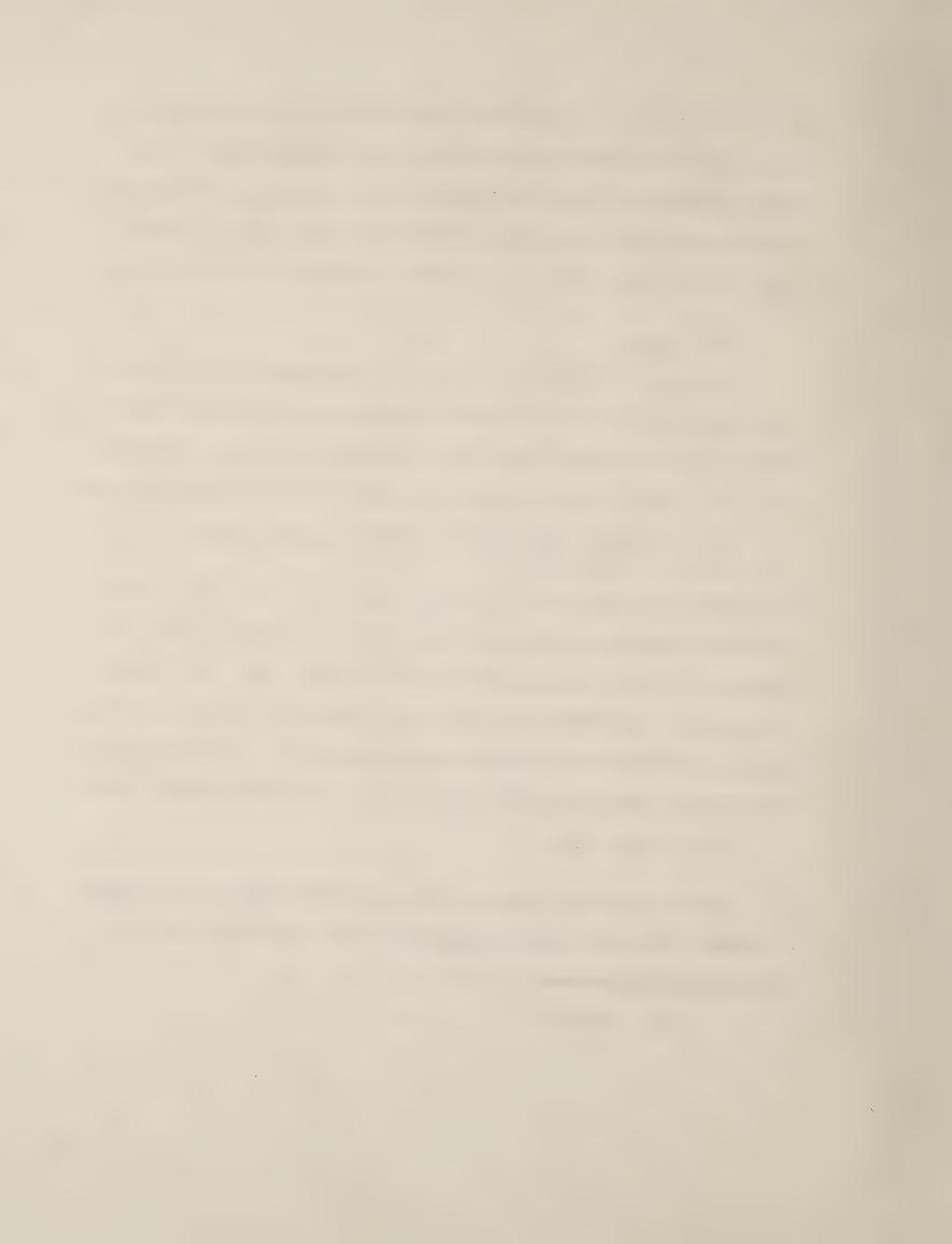
(13) Graville and Denothy Bathe, Miller Stands

weiner. Nowever, efter Ann inherited this money from her father, Charles Evens purchased his first land and but the a farmer. Doubtless he used Ann's legacy in obtaining the land. He bought two properties in Newport on the west and of Walnut Street and the north side of Market Street. (34)

(34) Ibid., pp. 1-2.

However, John and Mary Stalcop had ten children bear has the following names:

15. Peter



- Fisting (that pound)

largor (alcd point)

15. Incheic

. ... (married Charles Evens)

are the

le. Andrew



10. Andrew Stalcon, son of Peter Stalcop and grandson of Johan Anderson Stalcop, was still under ass when his father died in 1709. (1) He inherited 300 acres of land

(1) Fater Stalcop's original will. Now in the Delawage Archives. See appendix for photostatic copy.

in the vicinity of Christina. His father also stitulated in his will, that his brother, John, was to help him build a house on that land when he came of ago. His brother also was charged with clearing and the fencing of some fifteen acres of land for him. (2) The only other remaining

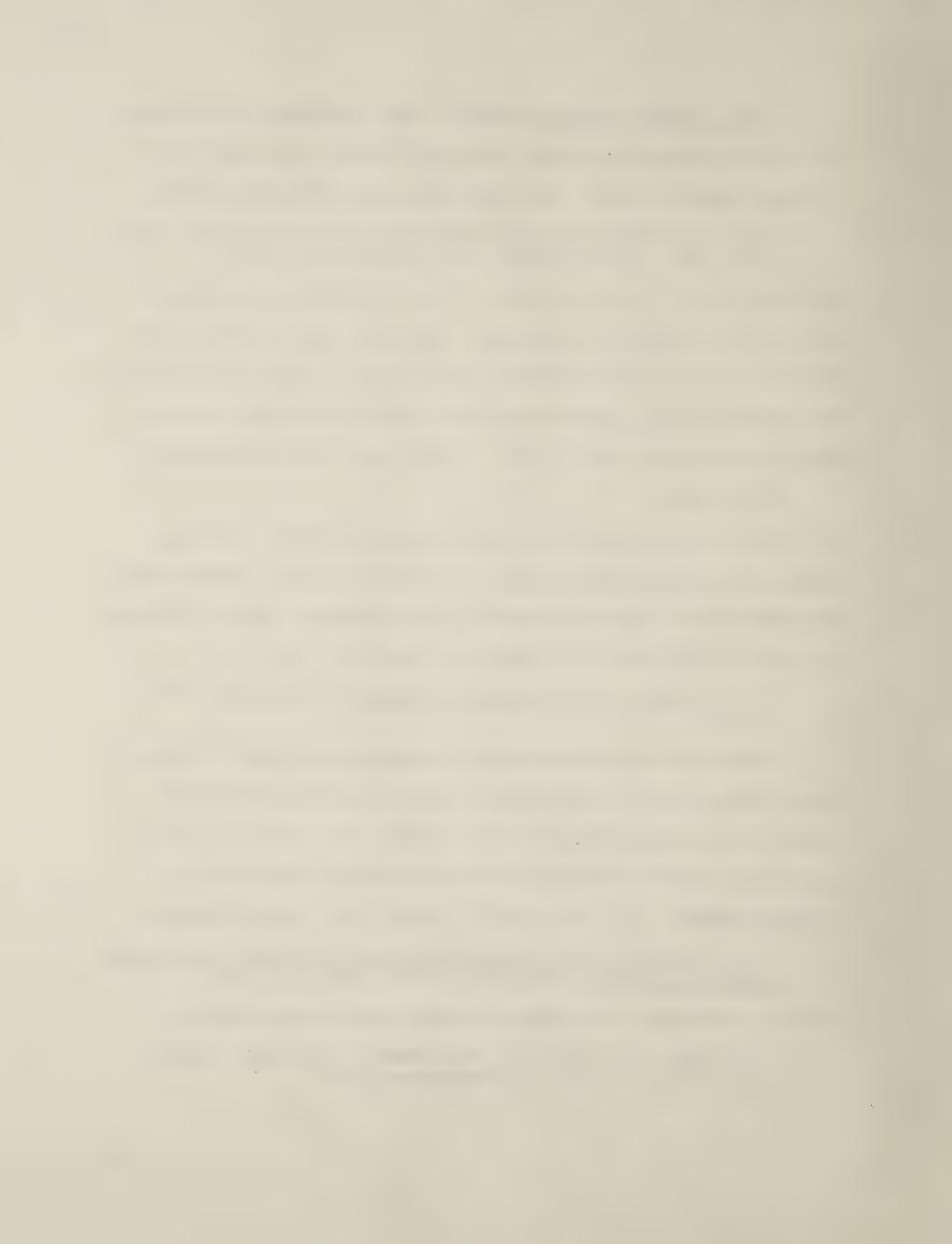
(2) Ibid.,

record of Andrew Stalcop in Delaware, is found in the Herecord of Modern Trinity Church. On May 24, 1713, Andrew Stalk-cop was one of the sponsors at the baptism of Anders Tossawa, the son of Staffan and Catharina Tossawa. (3)

(3) freeds of Holy Frinity Church (Wilmington, 1696)

Since this Andrew Stalcop is unaccounted for in Delaware after 1713, it is probable that he crossed the Delaware River, and settled in New Jersey, for on May 7, 1725, a certain Andrew Stalcop married Christian Petersson at Raccon Creek. (4) On May 18, 1728, at a parish meeting

- (4) Records of the Swedish Luthernn Churches at Raccoon and Penns Neck (Elizabeth, N.J. 1930), p. 308.
- held at Raccoon, (5) Andrew Stalcop contributed twelve
 - (5) Ibid., pp. 31-32. The Swedish Lutheren Church still stands today in Swedesboro, W.J.



shillings to the church subscription. On September 29, 1729. Andrew Stalcop was one of the appointed godparents, for the new born child, Andrew, son of Feter and Diena Justice, (6)

(6) Ibld., pp. 257-258.

- (7) Ibid., pp. 258-259.
 The last record found on Andrew Stelleop, of Rescoon, is deted March 12, 1733. At that time he witnessed the birth of Jour, son of Sphriem Friend, at Rescoon. (8)
 - (8) Ibid., p. 260.

Andrew like his cousin William, (9) probably founded (9) See William Stalcop, up. 37-38.

a permanent home and family line in southern New Jersey.

Andrew and William Staloop probably share honors as the
original founders of the Staloop Family in New Jersey.



4

11. Isreal Stalcop, son of John Stelcop, and grand.
Son of Johan Anderson Stalcop, was born and brought up in
the vicinity of Christina.

When Isreel's father, John Stalcop, died, probablyin 1700, he inherited the Market Street Ferry. (1) He pro-

(1) Jentioned before. See p. 35.

habity inherated other lands from his father at the same time.

On August 13, 1715, when the parachage was still in the process of being built, Isreal Stalcop worked half a day breaking stones for the well. (2)

(2) Penords of Holy Primity Church. (Wilmington, 1890), p. 213.

Jacquett, (3) daughter of Peter and Hageborg Stidham,

(3) Ibid., p. 258.

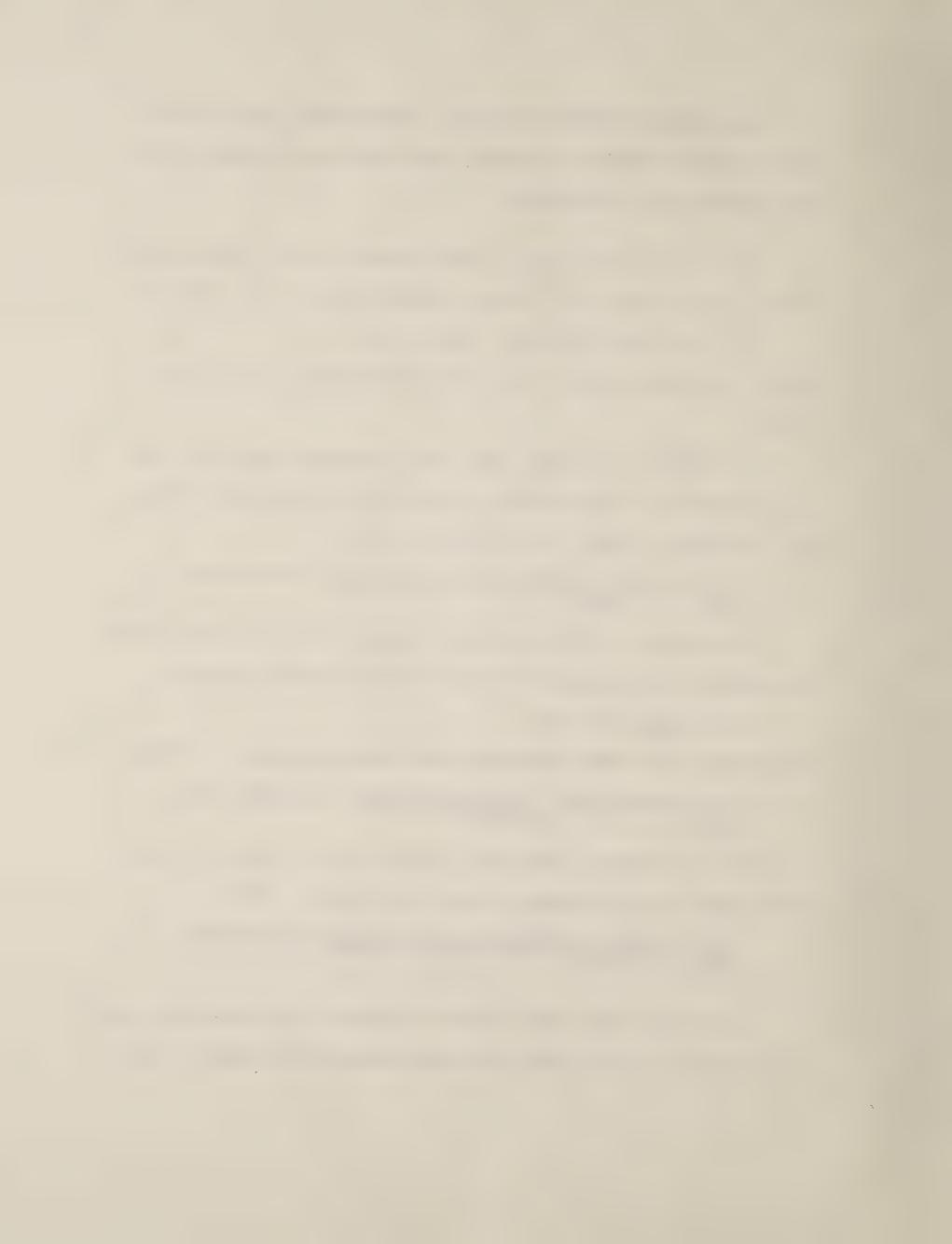
Jacquett, (4) Not quite one year later on July 3, 1721,

(4) C.H.B. Turner, Modney's Diary (Philadelphia, 1911), p. 60. (Postnote)

Isreal and Susanna had their first child, asson. He was baptized and caristened, Johan, on July 6. (5)

(5) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1890), p. 205.

It seems that when Israel's father, John Stelcop, gave the land to the church that was subsequently used as the



(6) Ibid., p. 252.

On June 24, 1721, a Mr. Suringer, acting as the church representative, promised Israel and his brother Jones, that
he would have a deed made out before the most neetin at
the court at New Casale, so that they might lawfully make
over the Snurch, the ground that the entroh was already
built on. (7) The next year on August 14, 1770, the shurch

isingle agreement made between they and Tareal's forter. John Stalcop. This was done with Israel's and Jones's consent. Sometime afterward a deed was drawn up which Jareal and Jones asknowledged. The deed was then legally sealed and confirmed at the Court of New Castle. (3)

(F)_1511., p. 268.

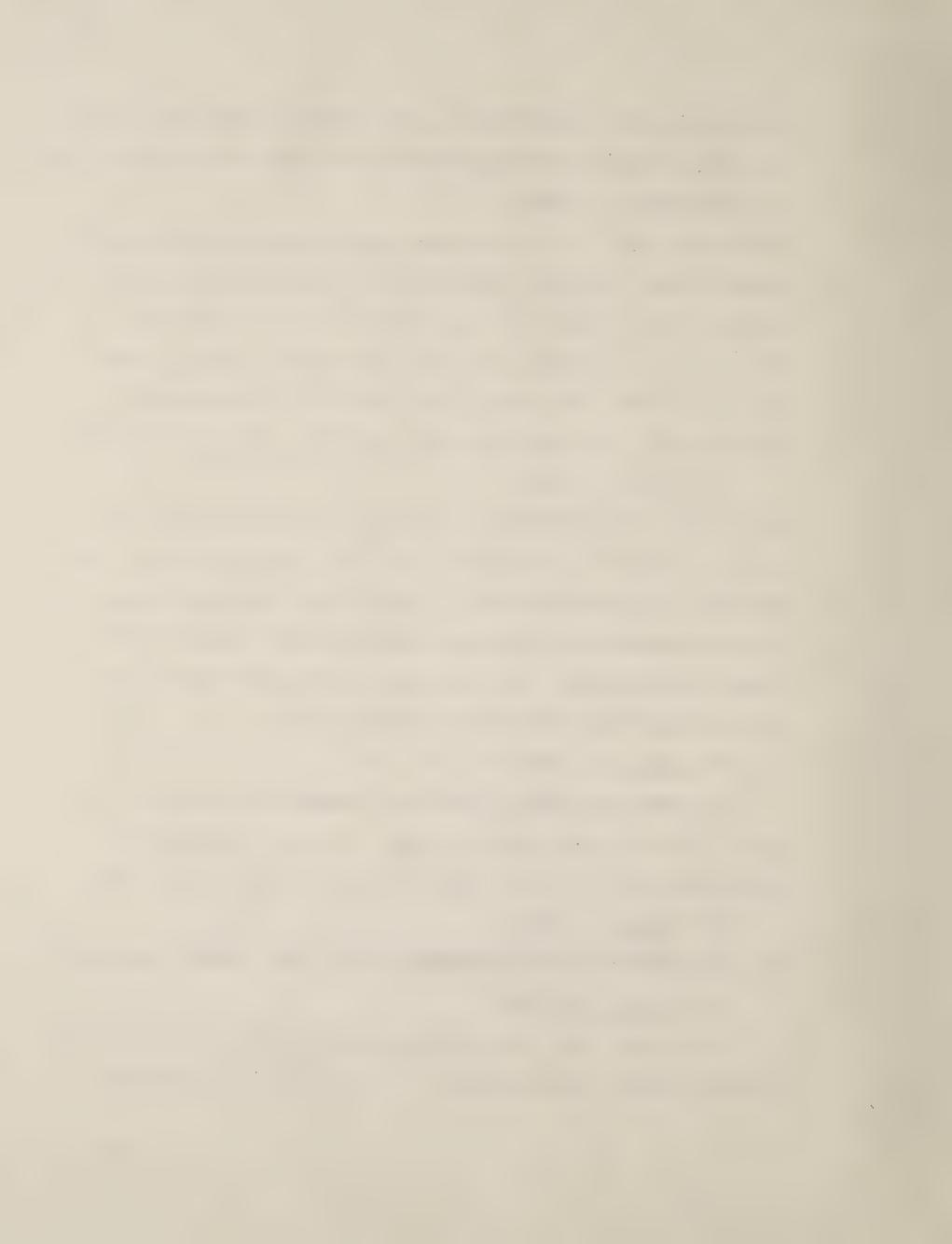
On April 20, 1723, Isreel and Susann Stalcop had their first daughter born to them. The was bantised and christened, Merie, April 28, (9) and on Jenuary 31, 1726,

(9) lbid., p. 279.

She was buried in the graveyard at the Old Ewedes' Church. (10)

(10) Ibic., p. 299.

Just about two and a half wonths before the death of doughter, Isreel Stalcop died. Fe was buried on November



11, 1725. (11) His wife Susanna, and his son Johan (11) Thid., p. 296.

435

is not known. However, his widow, Gusanna was arried again after his death, to Daniel Turner, son of Thomas

(12) C.T.B. Murner, Radney's Diery(Philadelyhie, 1911), p. 80.

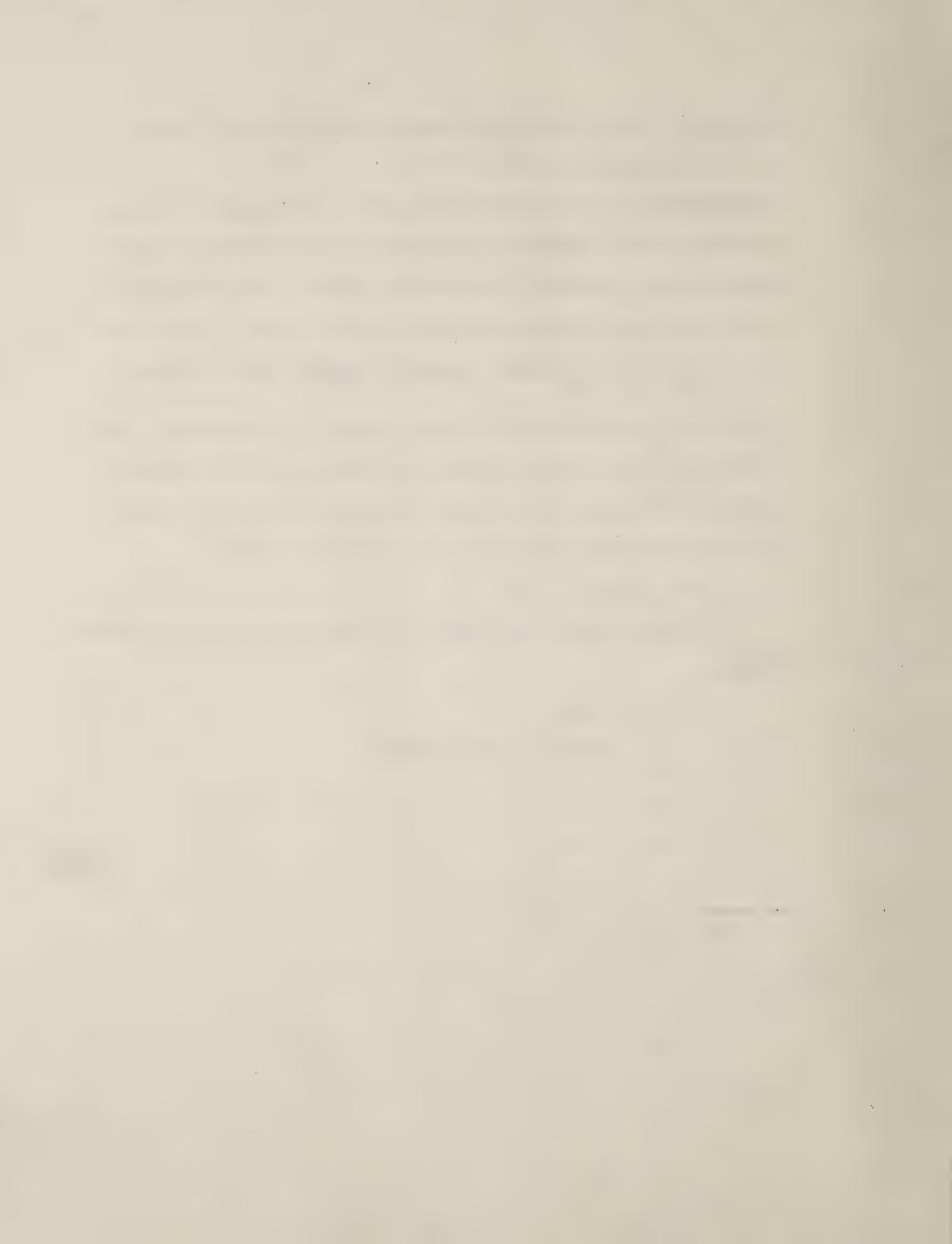
Ferry, at the bottom of Market Street in Wilminston, was kept and run by Thomas Murner in trust for John Stalcop (John) until he came of age. It was later turned over to John Stalcop, son of Isreal Stalcop. (13)

(13) Tbid., p. 80.

Israal Stalcop had two children bearing the followinames:

20. John

Maria (died young)



12. Jones Stalcop, son of John Stalcop, and erendson of Johan Anderson Stalcop, was born and raised in this country in and around Christina. How much of his Jather's estate he inherited is not known. It is probable, however, that he did inherit at least some wart of it.

Jonas is first mentioned in the year 1714. In that year he was listed as a sponsor at three different bap-

(2) <u>restrict the relation of the configuration</u>, 1980)

On Ascust 13, 1715, when the parsonare was still in the process of being built, Jonas Staleon worked till noon hauling stone for the well. On this job he contributed not only his time, but the use and time of his own horses and sled. (2)

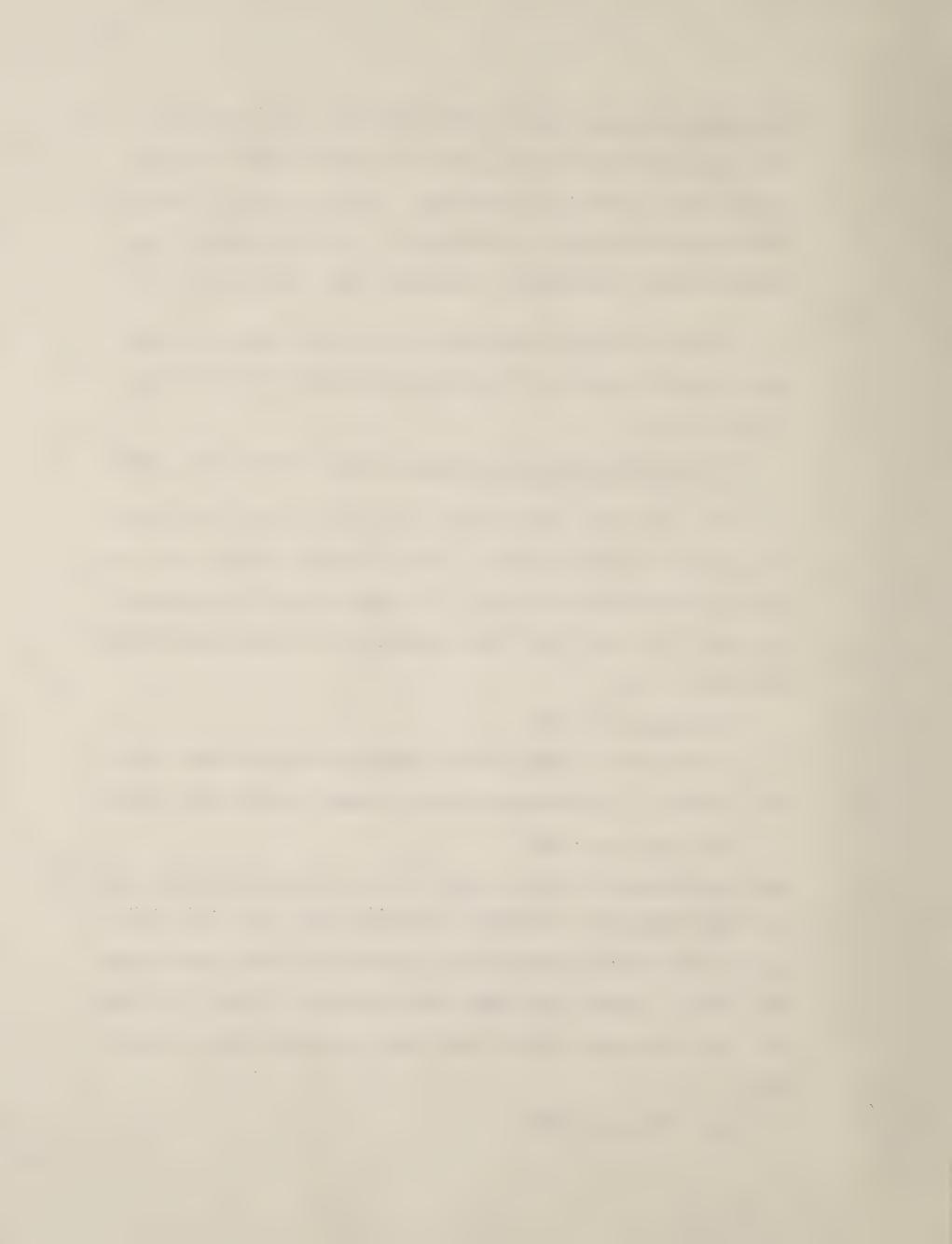
(2) Jold., n. 213.

On January 5, 1716, Jones Stalcop married Miss Judith Van de Ver. (3) Whether or not he was playing the role of

(3) Thid., p. 232

the gentlemen by entering into this marriage contract can not be discerned. However, it could very well be, for not quite five months later their first child was born on May 26, 1710. He was baptized and christened, Johan, on June 3. (4) Johan and Judith had their second child, a daughter

(4) Ibid., p. 233.



Annika, On December 14. (5) Their second son was born

(5) Ibid., p. 244.

On May 8, 1721. He was christiened and baptimed, Gari, on May 14, (6) It very well may be that the ills and efforts

(o) 151d., p. 265.

of child birth so weakened Jonas's wife, Judith, that she died shortly after giving birth to this son, for she was buried June 15, 1721. (7)

(7) Thid., p. 267. Buried at Old Swedes! Church.

his part in the legal deeding of the church land, that had previously been related in the history of Taradi, his brother. (8) Jonas Stalcop's Land holdings must have been

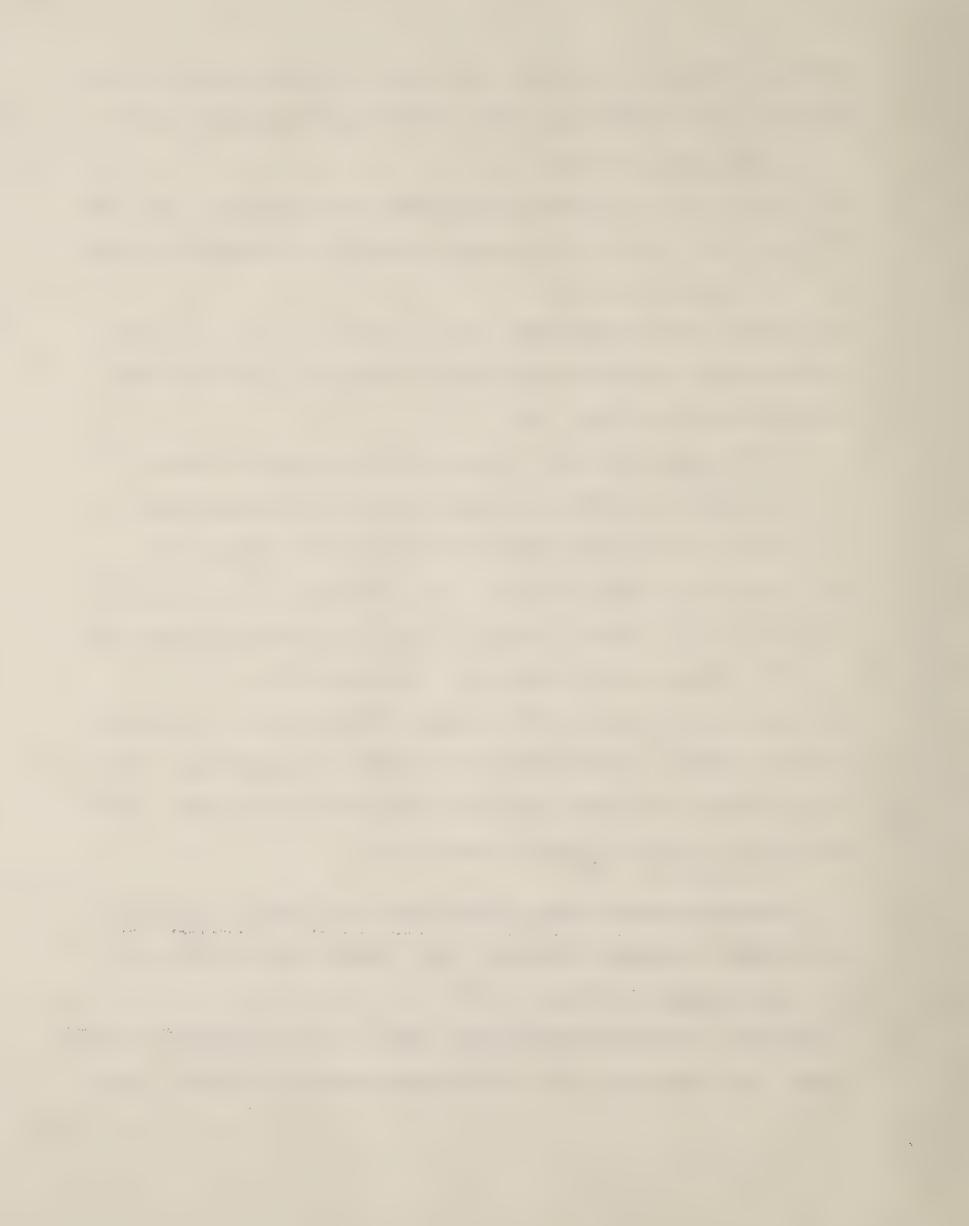
(8) Ibid., pp. 262 and 268. See page 56.
in the vicinity of the Old Swedes' Church, for in describing the church lands during the survey of August 21, 7, 22,
they mention the fact that the lane from the charge the range of age.

(9) Ibid., v. 268

Sometime before 1724, Jonas married with. The time his wife's name was Helena. (10) Their first child, a

(10) Ibid., p. 286.

danghter, was born rebruary 12, 1724, and christened, Timebeth, on March 29, (11) In the same year, or May 21, 1724,



(11) Itid., p. 286.

Jonas buried his son Carl, by his first wife, in the grave yard at Old Swedes' Church. (12)

(12) Ibid., p. 237.

On January 2, 1725, Jonas Staloop was elected to the Church Council in the place of Januar Walkawan, deceased. (17)

(13) Thid., p. 288.

Apparently Jones, or his conduct, did not suit the church elders, for on January 30, 1725, just twempy-cight days after he was appointed, Jones Stalcop was dismissed from the Church Council because he was deemed unfin to the office, (14)

(11) Ibid., p. 287

On February 19, 1725, Helena, wife of Jones Staloop had her second child, a son. He was baptized and christened Isreal, on the day of his birth. (15) Three years

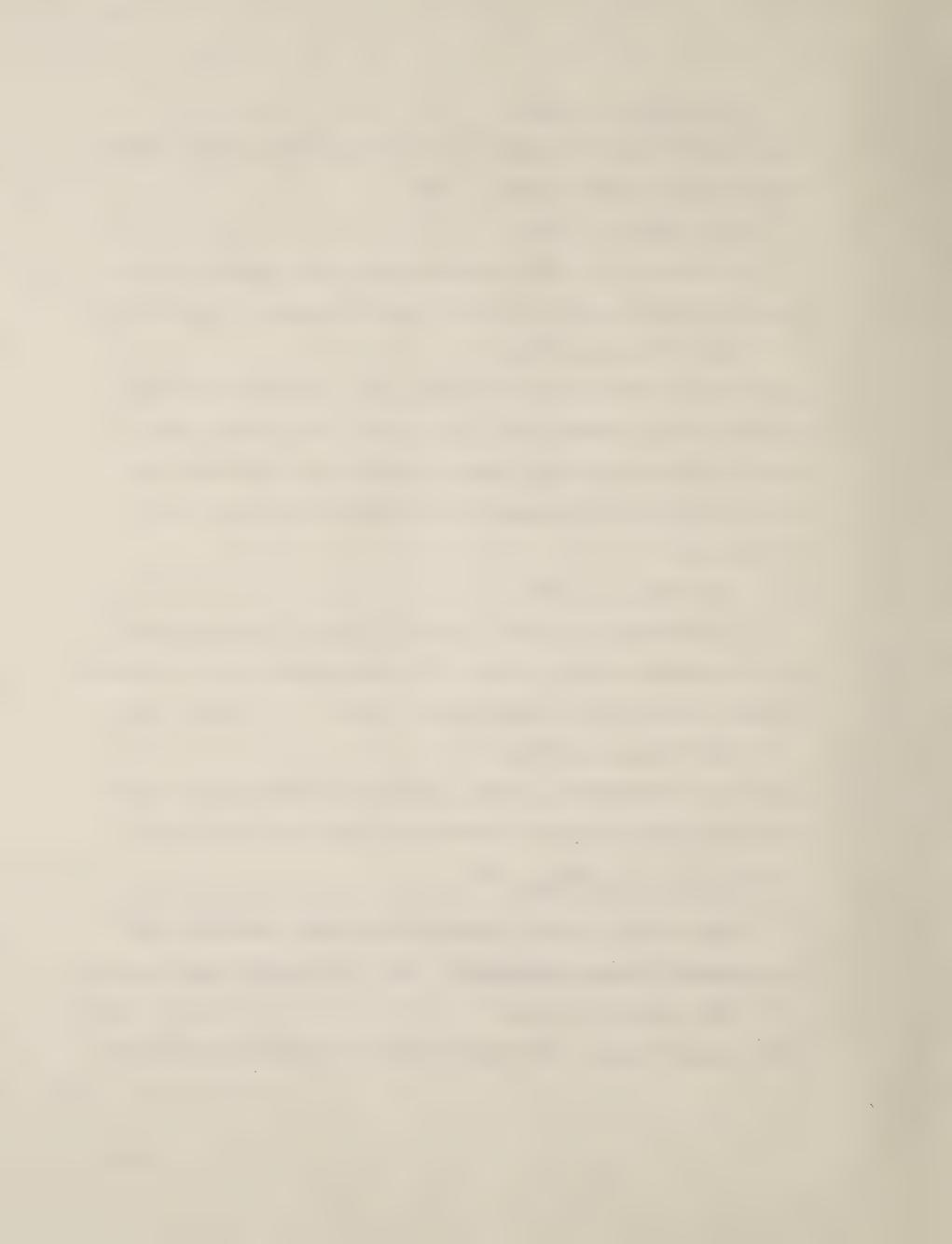
(15) Ibid., p. 297.

later on September 21, 1729, Jonas and Helena had another daughter born to them. She was baptized and christened Waria, one week later. (16) (16) Thid., p. 309.

On April 15, 1730, Jonas Stalcop was buried in the Old Swedss' Church graveyard. (17) How he divided his es-

(17) Ibid., p. 334.

tate is now known. Hor is it known how long his wife sur-



te died, for there is a record of the Church Crancil
giving Lucas Syedham possession of Jemus's year. This
was done on October 11, 1731. (18)

and gave him forty-five shillings. To date given.

Annika, Jonas's oldest daughter married a George Fotorson. (19) his youngest daughter married Joshua

(19) L.D. Stalleup has establised that fact. White of Friladelphia on December 1, 1757. (20)
(2) Idib.

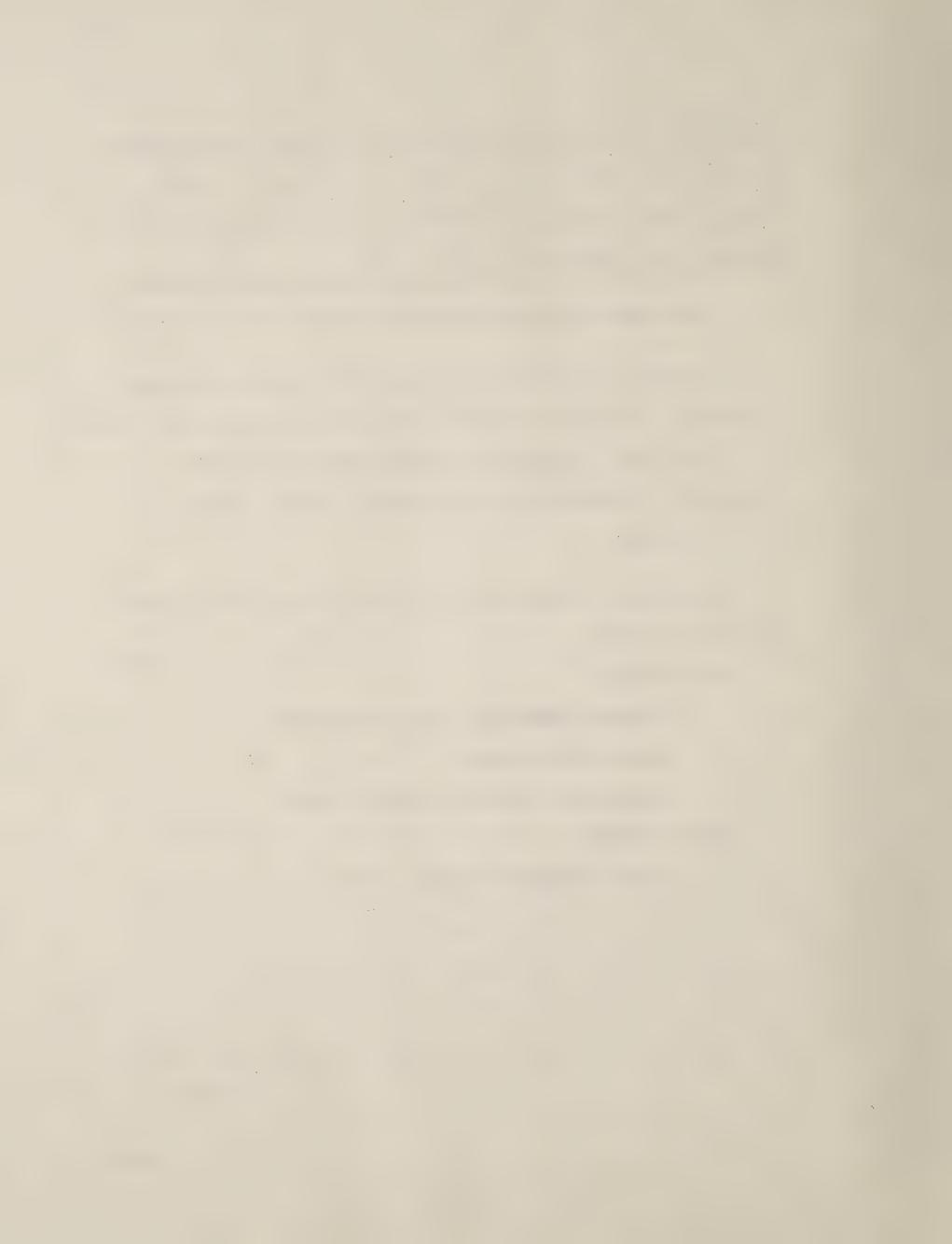
Jones was the father of six children, bearing the following manes:

21. Johan

Annika (married George Peterson)
Carl (died young)
Elizabeth (probably died young)

22. Isreal

Maria (married Joshua Vhite)



Fourth Generation

grandson of Johan Anderson (talcon, was born and raised by his father in the vicinity of Christina. The data of his birth, like the data of his death, is not known. We was, hover, the last survivor of that part of the Stalcon lattle, for he was the only surviving non of his father, John, and he simped had no male heirs.

- (1) Johannes was later anglicized, and becaus Hannah, born to them on May 13, 1740. She was bentized and chalate ened, Joanna, on May 25, (2) Their second daughter was
 - (2) Records of Holy Trinity Charch (Wilmington, 1890)

born three years later on Deptember 2, 1743. The was bore tized and christened, Mary, on October 3, (3)

(3) Ibid., p. 384.

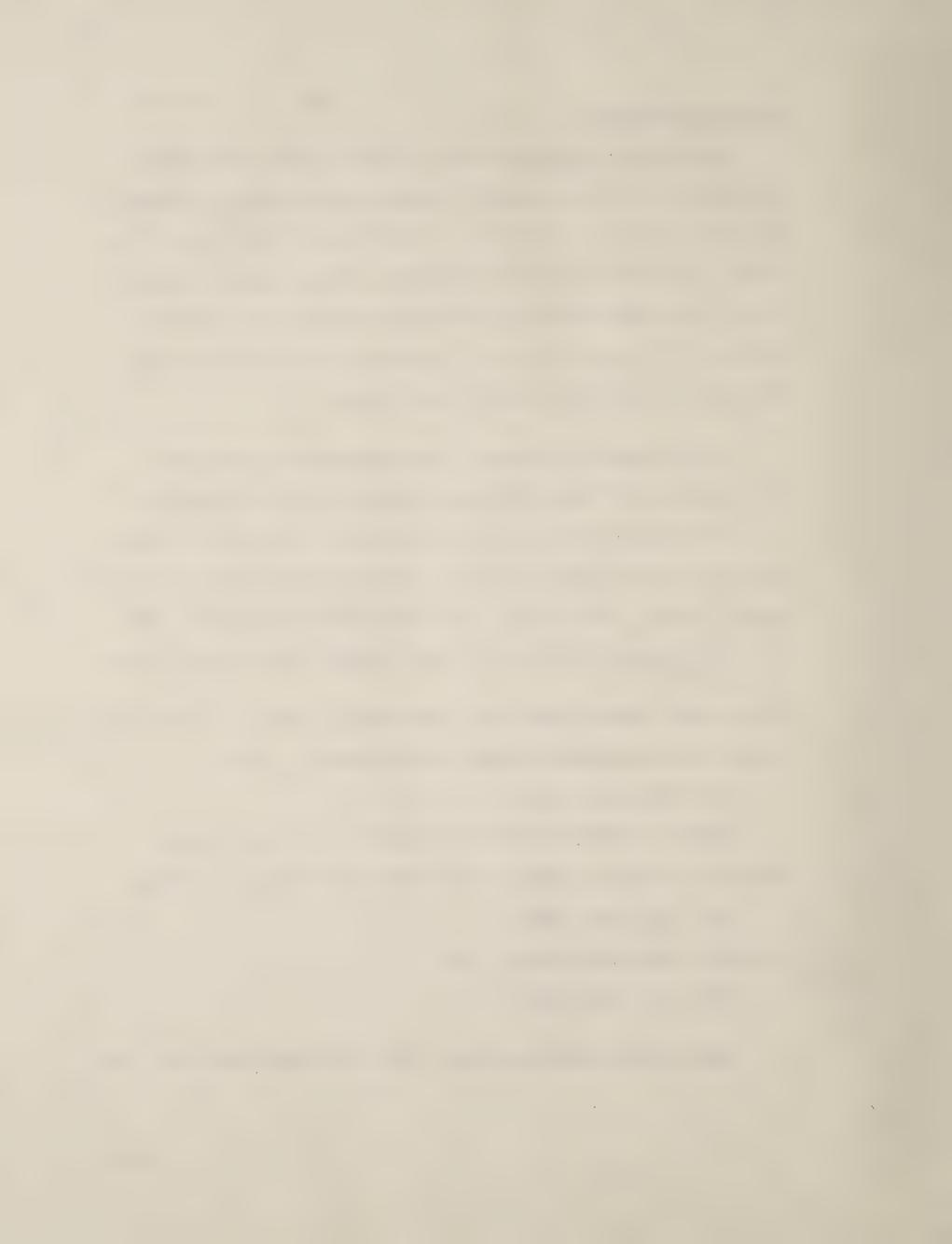
Joanna, Andrew's eldest daughter, Married Andrew Oripps on July 4, 1763. (4) His other daughter, Mary

(4) Ibid., p. 719.

Married Benjamin Enoch. (5)

(5) E.D. Stalloup.

When Andrew Stalcop died, his wife survived him, She



story and the story of the final disposition of wart of the original Stalcop land is best told by Denjamin Forcis.

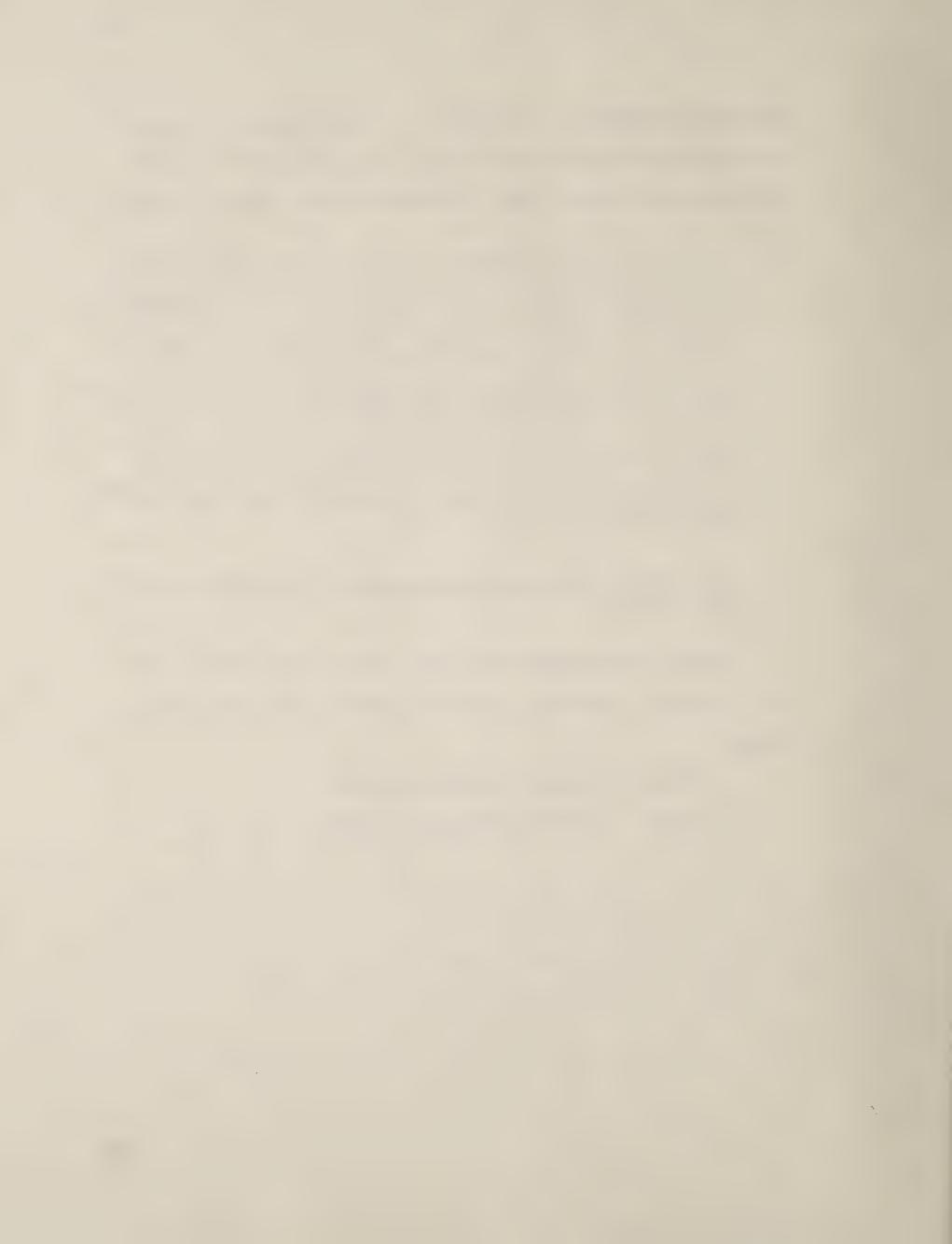
1/1/2

of the family domain, was andrew staloop. One of his daughters narried indrew uritors. She was the mother of the rabil; of that have, yet living on part of the old tract. The wife of Andrew Staloop loss survived him living in a small tenerous on the west to the small tenerous on the west to sanity. In which state and won nad some into the and is still vividly remembered by those the confidence, and who had been terrified by her wild o induct, and had traubled at the sound of her have. Sixty years ago, the wrehin who was tempted to wander from home, was kept within due openies by the fear of Hannah Staloop" (6)

(0) Ferris Crisinal Sattlements (Minington, 1840)

Andrew Stelcop was the last male of his line. He did, however, leave two children bearing the following names:

Joanna (married Andrew Cripps)
Mary (married Benjamin Enoch)



14. Flilin Stalcon, son of Andrew Stalcon and great grandson of John Anderson Stalcops was born June 20, 1722 at Christians. He was bentized and christoned on June 25 in the same year. (1) his mother was Hannah or John Barbery

(1) Decords of holy Frinity Church (Wilmington, 1890),

Stalloop. There are no records of his boyhood, but it is is probable that he was raised on his father's estate sear or his father.

then twenty-two years old. He and his nother were amounted the executors of his father's estate. (2) From his Juntar

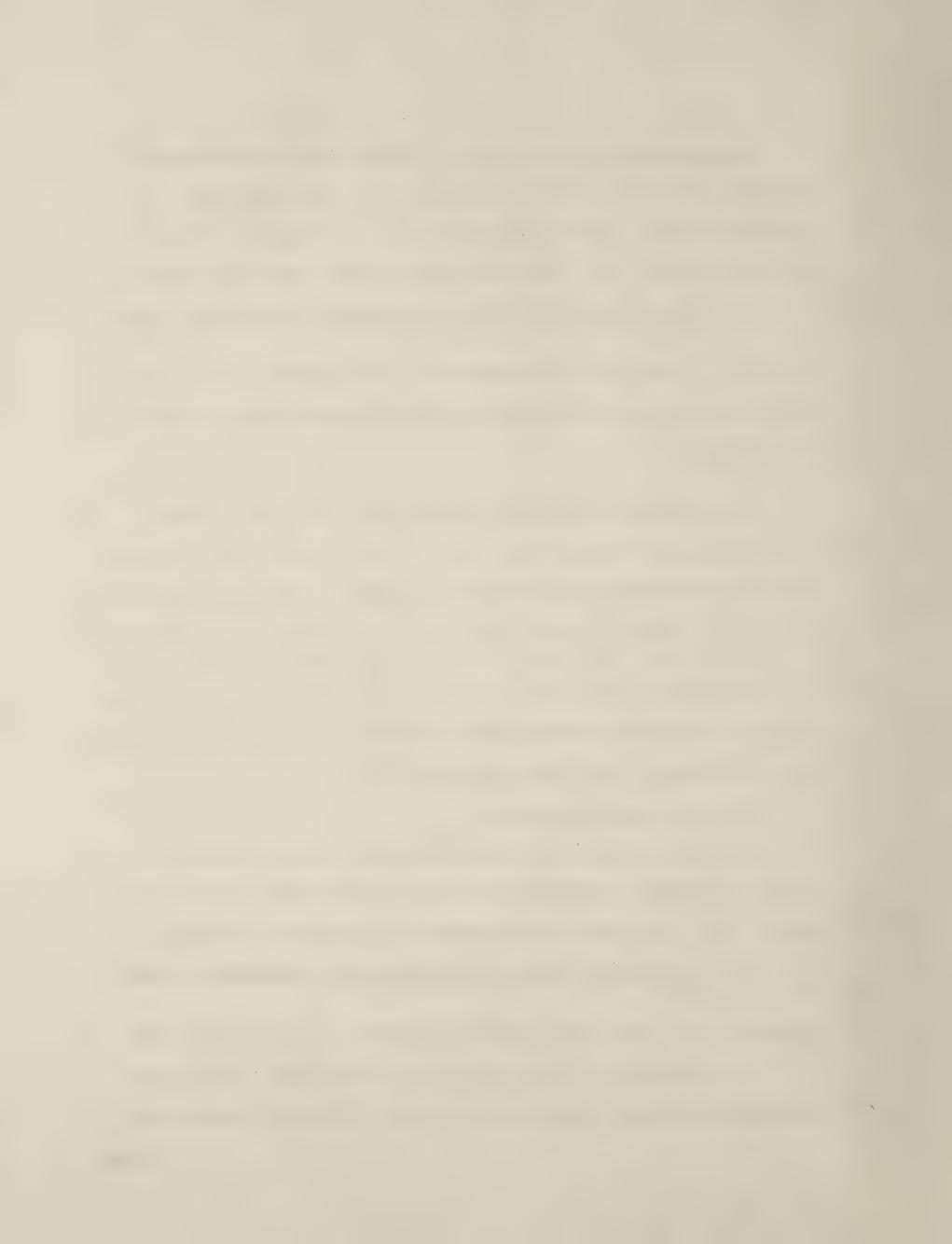
(2) Andrew Stalcop's original will. Now in the Delaware Archives. For a photography comp see assemble.

he interited all the real estate, and the remainder of his fether's moveable estate after certain legacies bequestied to his sisters were taken care of. (3)

(3) See pages 42 and 43.

eight children. Sometime in 1744, he married Susanna Brunberg. (4) She was the daughter of Christian Brunberg, a

- (4) Records of Holy Trinity Church (vilmington, 1890)
- yeoman, who lived in Christina Hundred. (5) Philip and
- (5) Calendar of Delimere Villa (New York, 1911), 5.50. Susanna had their first child, a son, born on October 29,



(6) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1890)

second child, a daughter, was born March 24, 1751, and christened, Dorothea, on April 5. (7)

(7) Ibid., 7. 500.

In 1752, Philip's wire's father died. Thilip was named one of the executors, and shared in the will. (3)

(8) Colorder of Delaware Wills (Tow York, 1911), p. 50. Her Launer's news is Spelled Brimberg.

On Fovember 30, 1753 Philip and Susanna had their second daughter born to them. She was baptized and christ-ened, Anna Sarbro, on December 9. (9) Three years later

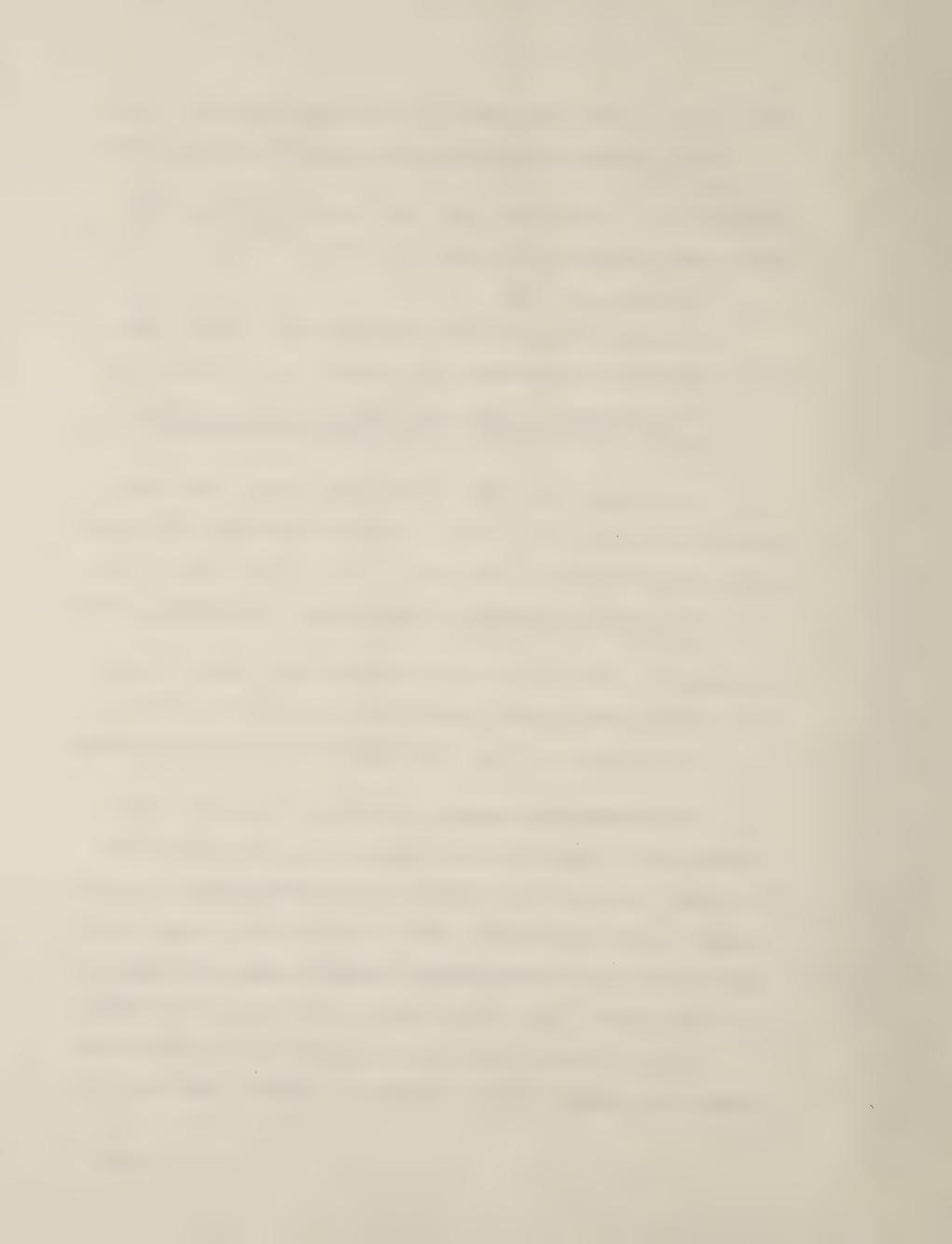
(9) Records of Haly Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1890)

on March 27, 1756 their third daughter was born. She was baptized and christened, Elizabeth, on April 11, (10)

(10) Ibid., p. 580. This birth is listed at Concord.

Shat eventually became of Philip's daughter Anna,
Sarbro and Mizabeth is not known. His other daughters,
Dorothea, died and was buried in the graveyard at the Old
Swedes' Church on May 24, 1754. She was only three year,
old at the time of her death. Philip's son, Andreas, must
have died young, for Philip left no surviving male heirs.

Philip Stalcop died and was buried in the graveyard at the Old Swedes' Church sometime in 1753. (11) How he



Was.

(11) <u>dang nia mia ma</u> 2., Obj. Tobles* Theolog. (14.

Livious his estate when hedded is not known. Now is it

Lhown how long his wife survived niv., if she did. Since

Philip Staleop loft no surviving male heirs, this branch

of the Staleop Panily died cut. Therefore, Philip's

uncle William Staleop who moved to New Jersey, was pro
bully whe only sea of Andrew Staleop who was the son of

Johan Anderson Staleop, who kept this branch of the Staleop

Tamily alive.

Philip Stalcop had four children bearing the following

Dorothes (died young)
Anna Barbro (no record)
Elizabeth (no record)



(1) Scharf, History of Dolaware (Philadelphia, 1830), Vol. 2, p. 683.

73 w

He was raised on his father's estate near Christina. In the year 1717, when Peter was five years old, he attended the first Swedish School at Johan Gustafsson's house. School that year started on June 17, with Mr. Gloding acting as teacher. (2) on that day, all the students were

12) 130000 and the first of the

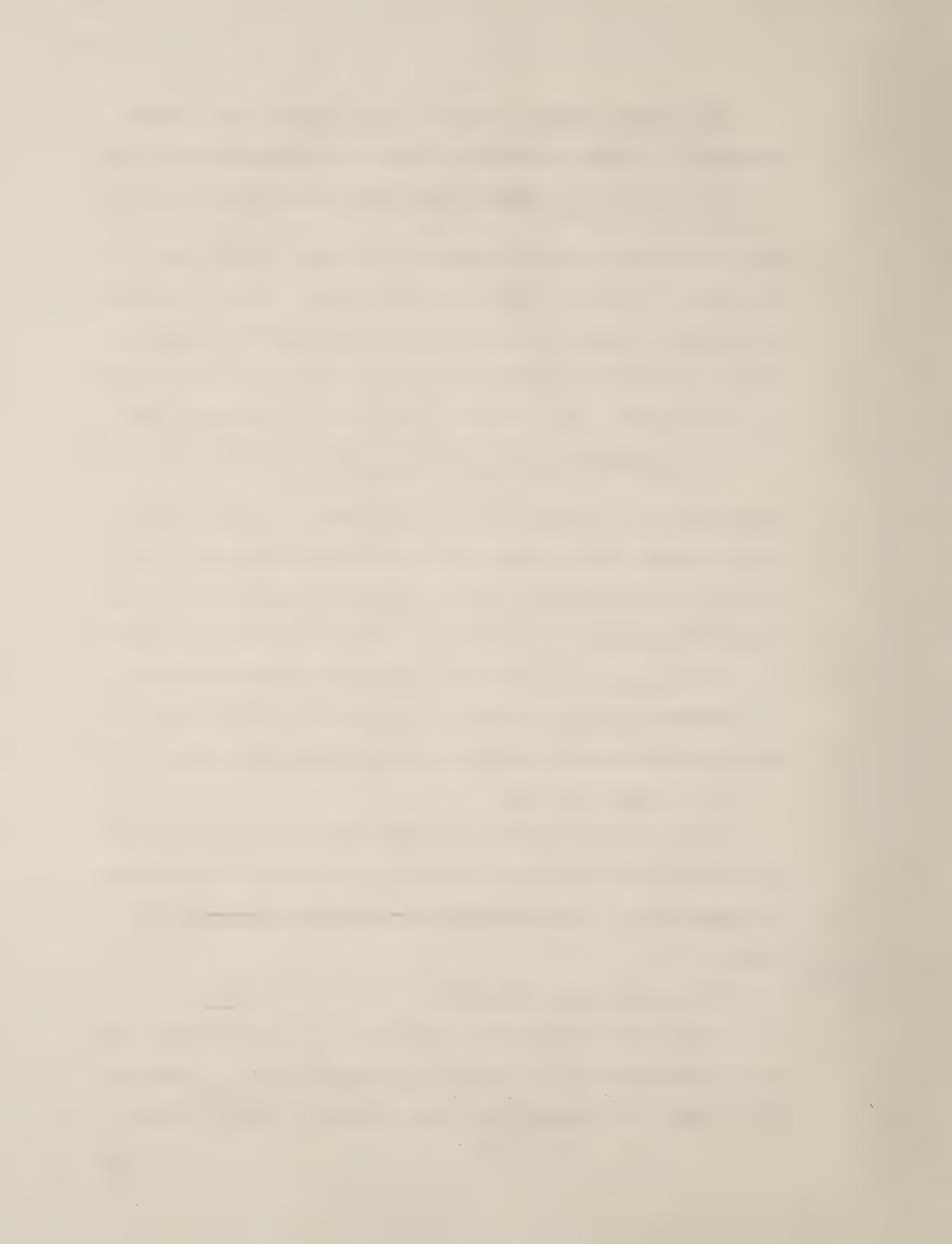
being turned over to Mr. Gloding for instructions. The Festor recorded that, "Peter Stalcop, Johansben's Son, S years old, knows the letters." (3) No Coubt Weter was also

- (3) Inid., p. 236. See also John Stalcop, p. 46.
 - (4) Ibid., D. 245.

Then Feter Stalcop was inventy-six years old, he contributed five shillings toward the payment of the clumbing ground rents. This contribution was made Jamiury 21, 1738. (5)

(5). Ibid., pp. 384-386.

Just about one month previous to the time Peter made this contribution, he married Susanna Palson on December 15, 1737. (6) Susanna was the sister of Peter Palson, a



- (d) Ibida, p. 365.
- yeomen, the lived in New Castle. (7) Two years after will
- (7) Calendar of Delaware Wills (New York, 1911), and the comment als many is spelled Feder Tolumn, a son, born April 22, 1739. He was baptized and christened Johan, on April 29, (8) in May 27, 1741, they had the r
- second son. He was baptized and christened, william, ...
 - Mr. who removed the second sec

He was haptized and christened, Poblas, on August 6, (10)

1201 2000 e no 3040

On June 11, 1750, Peter and Ousenna had their Jirst daughter corn to them. She was baptized and christoned, Sady, on July 19. (11)

(11) Tbid., p. 563. She later became Lydia.

In 1751, Feter's father, John Stalcop, died. He mused his son Teter as one of his executors. Peter received 140 acres of land as his slare of his father's estate. this land was located in Christiana Hundred. at that time Peter was already living on the land with his family. The doubtedly a house was included in the logacy. (12)

(12) Will Books, Es. Resister of Wills Office, Taken and Mills Office, Tollies Book G. of . 175-6.



Pater and Susanna and a second daughter form on ... ugust 10, 1754. She was beptized and christoned, Susunnah, on September 22. (13) Their Jourth son was been un

120) December of the second contract of the co

January 21, 1757, and was christened, Meter, on Tay 3, (14) (14) Ibid., p. 559.

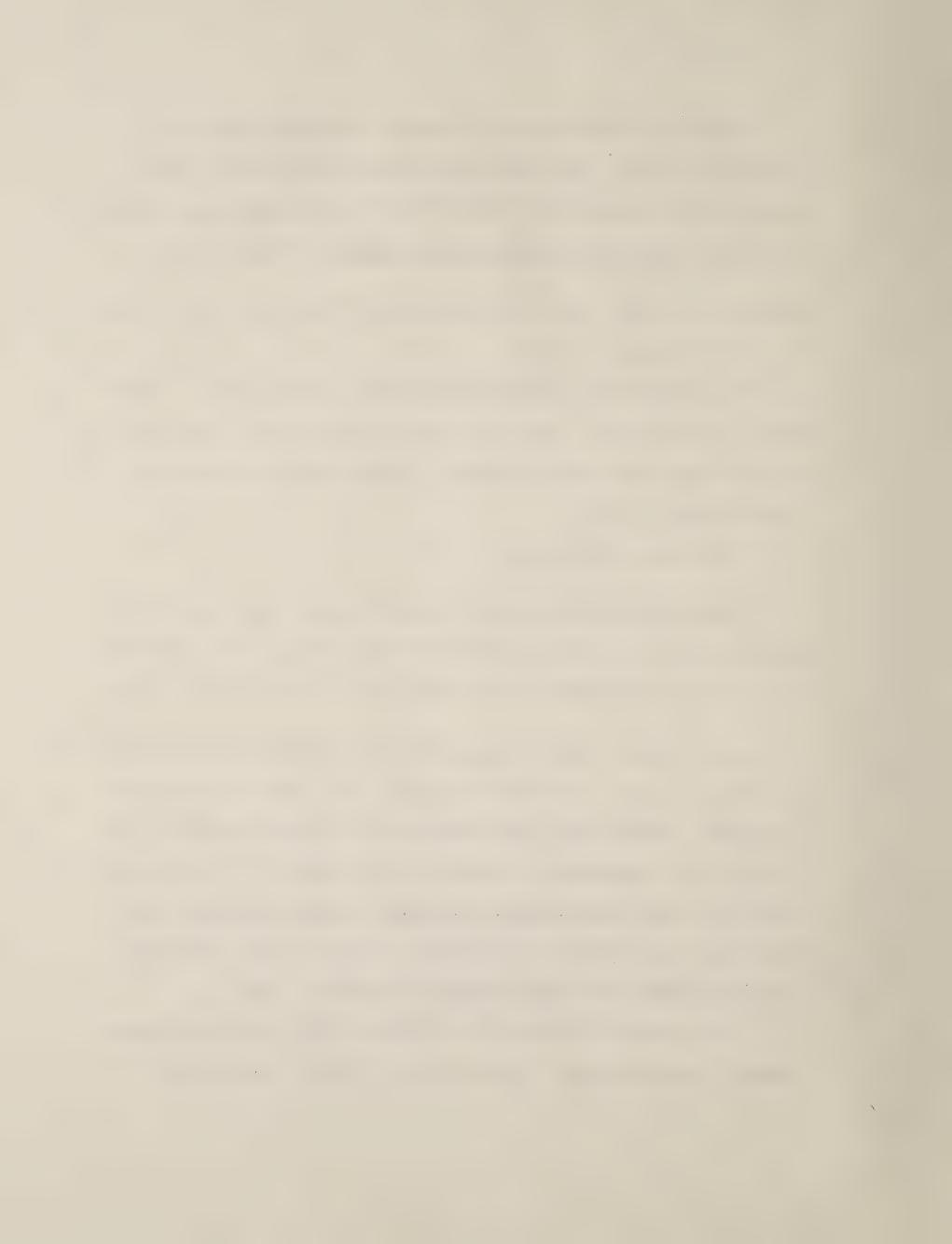
It is proupole hand Peter and Susumes dualoop hed at least two takes children. One was a son haned Swithin, and the outer a doubliter haned Azokel. There are no records of their burth. (15)

(15) L.D. Stelloup.

when Peter Stalcop died is not known. Neither is it known whether or not his wife survived him. That the disposition of his estate was after he died is also not known.

All five of Peter Stalcop's sens eventually migrated to Grange County in North Carolina. All five of them had families. Their families overtually migrated westward into Indiana, Tennessee, Mentucky, and Toxas. It is probable that at least half of the Stalcop's living in this country today, can trace their lineare back to Feter Stalcop, great grandson of Johan Anderson Stalcop. (16)

Annah, is not known. There are no further records as



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recovering the medical by the livered market d'annielle.

Totor Abaloop hod at least olgist children bearing the

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Rachel (married Isaac Brokin).



16. Ericus Sheleon, Son of John Saulcon, and grand the Lundon of John Anderson Stalloop, was born to the course 15.

1723. (1) Ericus or Eric was relased and change his borned

on his father's est to in Christian Hundred.

on Surpers 21, 1728, Eric Steleon contributed two stillings toward the payment of the church product rents.(2)

(2) Ibla., pp. 384-86. Old Swedows change.

Sometime before 1750, Eric Statutop retract Port Talan, for on June 5, 1750, Eric and Pary had their first child, a daughter, born to them. She was bentized and consistenced, Anne, on June 16. (3)

(3) Abid., p. 556.

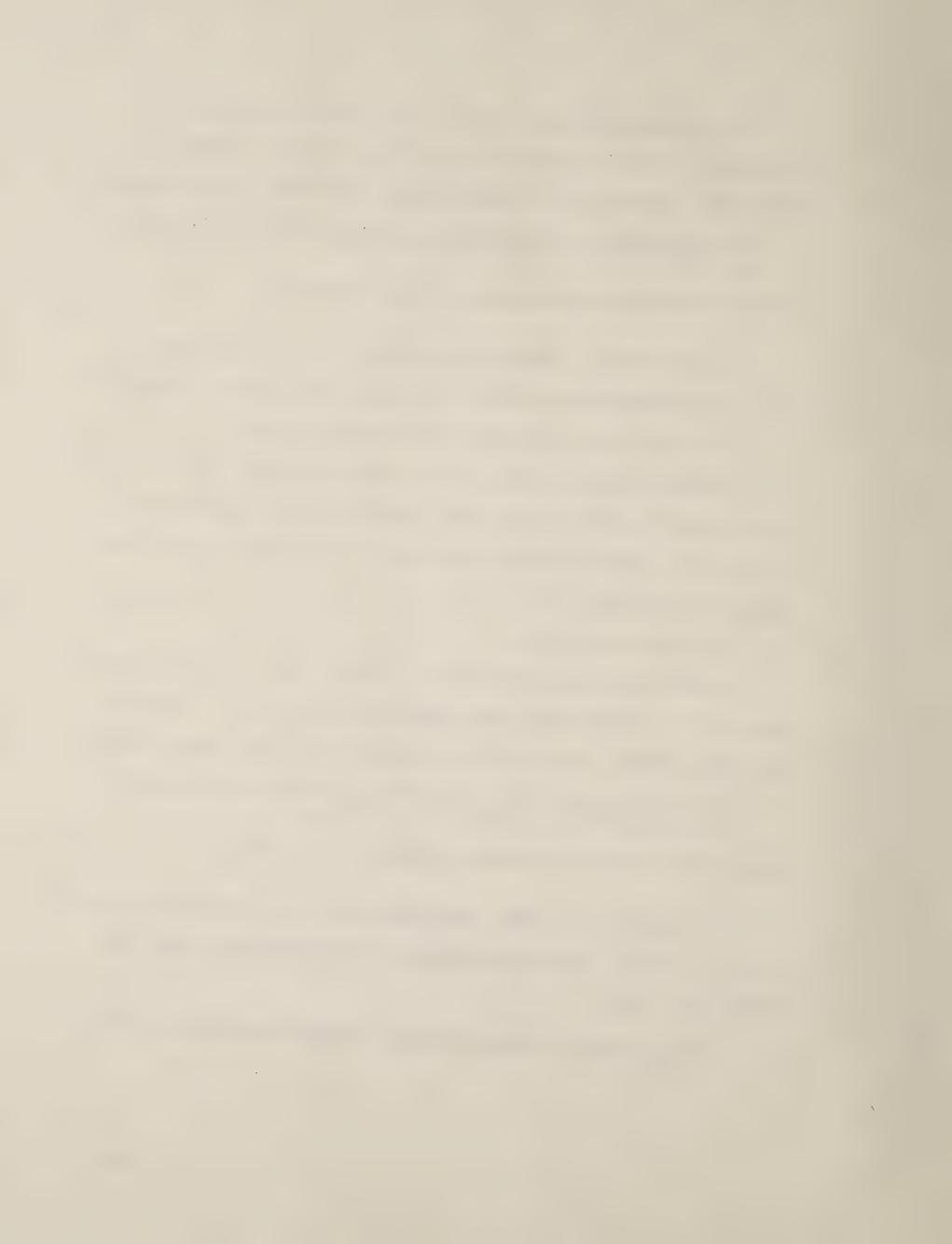
one lot of ground that was described as being in Hawant near the creek. (4) It is probable that Bric eventually

(4) Will Books, Ms., Rugister of Wills Office, 111.

moved to Newport and established a hore there.

on January 7, 1752, bric and 'hary had a second countries born to them. She was bartized and christened, March 29; (5)

(5) Records of Foly Triving Church (Wilmington, 1890), p. 500.



over, it is known that his oldest describer, Ame, married ward Dumm on June 18, 1778. (6) The other describer,

(a) Lada Stalleup.

mary, is unaccounted for.

Bric Stalcop had no male being. Therefore this branch of the Stelcop Damily died out at the time of Dric's death. Then he died, and whether or not his wife survived him, is not known. He was, however, the father of two children, bearing the following names:

Anne (married Literate Dumm)

Mary (ne record)



- 17. Inreal Stalcop, son of John Stalcop, and area; grandson of John Anderson Stalcop, was been on Recember 24, 1725. (1) He was probably relact on his fautor's estate near Christina.
 - fil) decords of Holy Trinity Church, (Wilminston, 1890).

Tory Little information is available on him in a doings. It is known, however, that he mapping Anne Senner on May 22, 1752. This marriage ceremony was performed by Isreal Agrellus. (2)

(2) Told., p. 691.

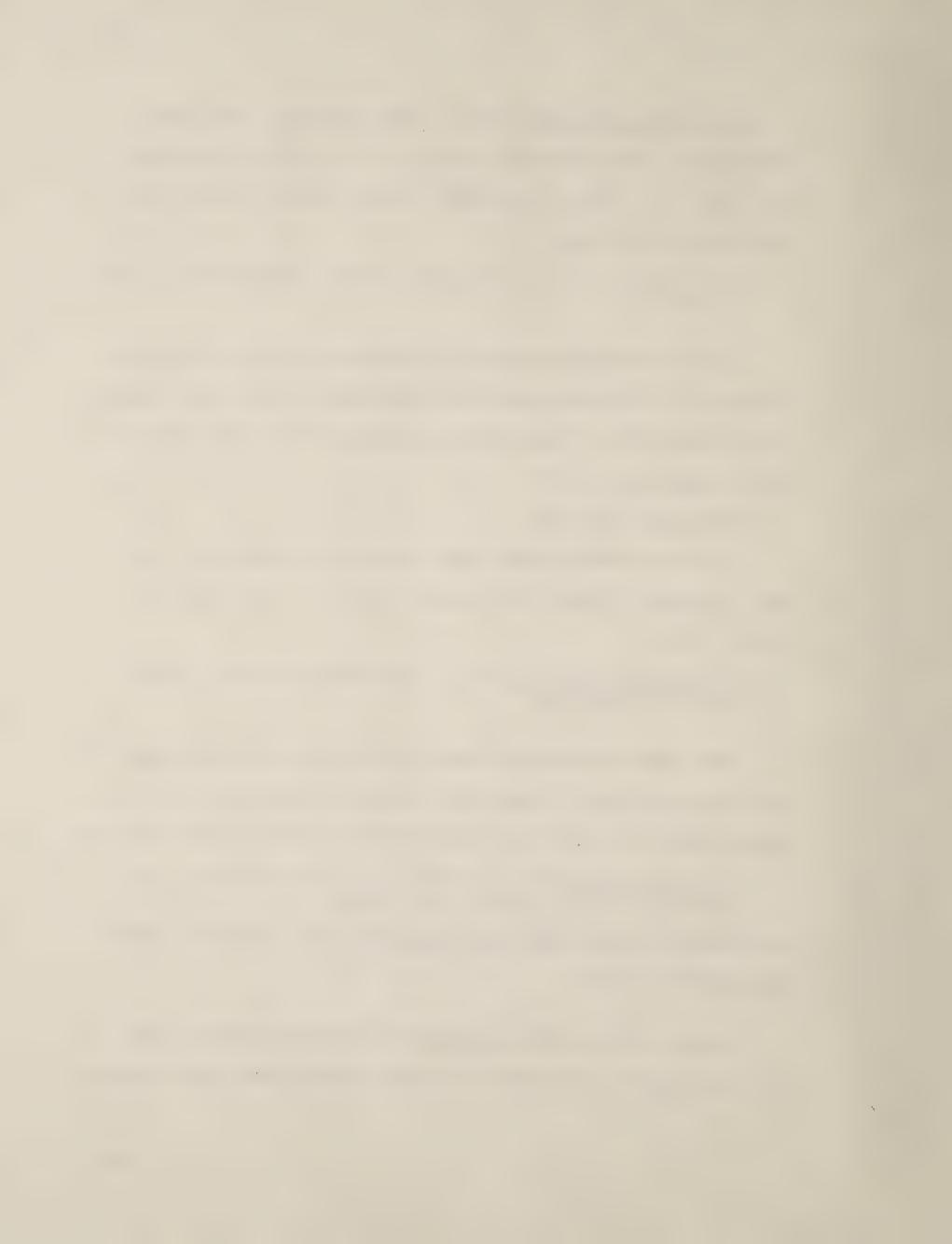
the graveyerd of the Old Swedes' Church. This was in -

(3) Deriven's Record, Ms., Old Swedes' Church, 11-

When Isreal's father died in 1751, he inherited one lot of ground in or about the middle of Yemport, and about seven weres of marsh land just below to ort. (1)

(4) Will Books is. Register of Villis Crite, limingrou, vol I, Book G. pp. 475-6. no record to show what the disposition of Isreal's estate was after he died.

Isreal Stelcop was apparently the last of his line, for there are no records of there having been any children.



The proper of not like a life a little of the like it.



(3) Records of Mole deleter Church ("Alimitation, 1890)

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estate mear Christine. Then his father died in 1751, he received as his scare of the estate 50 mounds turrent namely. Lowever, he was 'nt scheduled to receive this legacy until 1701, when his brother Andrew was obligated to pay

(2) tills Rooks, Ms., Register of Wills Office, Mil-

Hen John Stalcon was almost twenty-cight years old, he married Jane Smicker. The agreenous was residenced by Andrew Forell on March 10, 1761. (3) Almost one were lawer,

(3) hecords of Holy Trinity Church (Vilninghom, 1800),

to the very day, John and Jane had their first child, a son, born to them on March 13, 1752. he was barbleed and christened, Israel, on Atril 20. (4) On September 23, 1763,

(A) Ibid., p. 599.

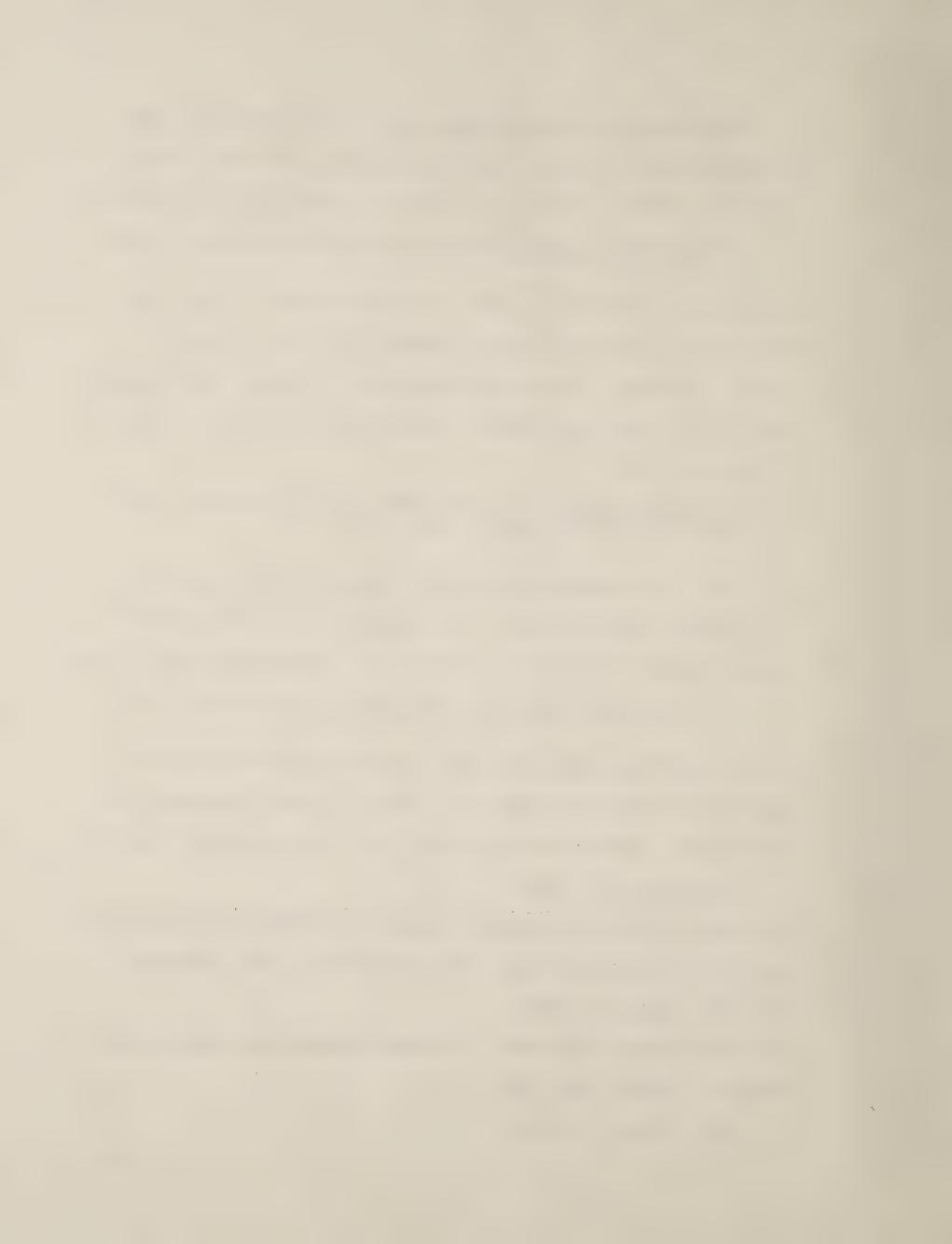
10 00 him. (2)

Henry, on Merch 18, 1764. (5) on July 2, 1765, John and

(5) Ibid., p. 605.

The new their third son. He was barvized and christened,

(5) Ibid., p. 609.



In rucers of when Wohn Stalloop died, or of how he elected when it estate efter his death have been found.

It is believed that John migrated to Recognize County Virginia, before his death. All three of his sone had furnishes. Israel, his eldest son is believed to have remained in Hampshire County, Virginia. However, his two brothers migrated to Washington County, Wentucky. Home parts of their families eventually migrated to Masouri. (7)

(7) 1.D. Stalloup.

John Stalcop had three children bearing the follow-

23. Isreal

10: imor



- - (1) Revorts of Molatipinity Church (Wilmington, 1890),

near Christina. Whom his father John died in 1751, he received as his chare of the estate all the Land and the plantation on which his father had lived. This exemuted to shout 150 acres. (2)

(2) Till Broks, Ms., Register of Vills Office, Wilmington, Vol. 1, Book G. pp. 476-475.

There are no other records on Androw Staloop. Nowever, it is not seven what he benefined in a lewer, to war a blacksmith in the city of Wilmington. It is probable that he did now marry, and therefore, had no children. (3)

(3) I. D. Stallenp.



20. John Stelcop, son of Isreal Stalcop, and creat grandson of Johan Anderson Stalcop, was born on July 3, 1721, (1) He probably spent his boyhood in the vincinity

(1) Records of Holy-Painter Church (Villiangton, I etc.)

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of Christina, where his father lived. We father hept
the Ferry at the foot of Tarket Street. Street in seather
died in 1720, The Larket Street Ferry was left in wrast
the died in 1720, The Larket Street Ferry was left in wrast
the died in 1720, The Larket Street Ferry was left in wrast
the died in 1720, The Larket Street Ferry was left in wrast
the died in was old enough to
the it over. John Stalcop finally inherited the Tarket
street Forry and was still running it in 1745. (2) In

(2) O. 1.8. Durner, Promovis Diory (Willedshills, 1911), p. 80. See pp. 35-50 and 56.

this same year, 1745, a Mr. Bush ande emplication to John Stalcon for a grant of this ferry, (3) Although

(3) Ibid., p. 80

Bush states that the present proprietor is not unreasonable to the plan of selling, he apparently didint set it, for John eventually willed it to his son peter at his death.

(4) Will Docks, Ms., Register of Wills Office, Wilning-ton, Vol I, Hook G. pp. 143-141.

Soln Staleop's wife was named Elizabeth. When they married is not known. They had at least one son, named feter. (5) Peter was living in New Castle at the time of



- his death. (0) John Staloop lived and died in Christina,
 - (6) Feter Stalcop's original dill. The property Archived. The Appendix for a photostation of third be, that Fabrica wife married coming the his death. In this is so, then she want to the formaline for Feter Lavino of the first of the Security of the Securit

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now Vilnington. He died in 1747, and was buried in the arayogard at the ald Suades' Churt. . (1)

- (7) Sexton's Record, 19., Old Swedes' Church, Wilning-ton.
- 1747 he made his will, which was probated on Becomber 26
 - (8) Mila Pooks Ms., Resister of Mila Miles, Milaning on, Vol. 1, Sook G. Pr. 140-141.

estate to his wife Thizabeth until his son Peter reached the ago of 21. He stimulated that Peter was to be brought up and educated in a decent manner with the interests or incomes from his real estate. He gave to his som noter all the lands, houses, and tenements that had for erly or a list he also willed him the ferry of Christina. The only exception to these heracles was that John's nother Susannah Turner was to have two acres of land on the southeast of wilmington. John also stimulated that if Teter 11ed before he came of age, his wife Blizabeth was then to inherit the whole of the estate. If she dien, then the children of Susannah Turner, John's mother, were to share in the estate

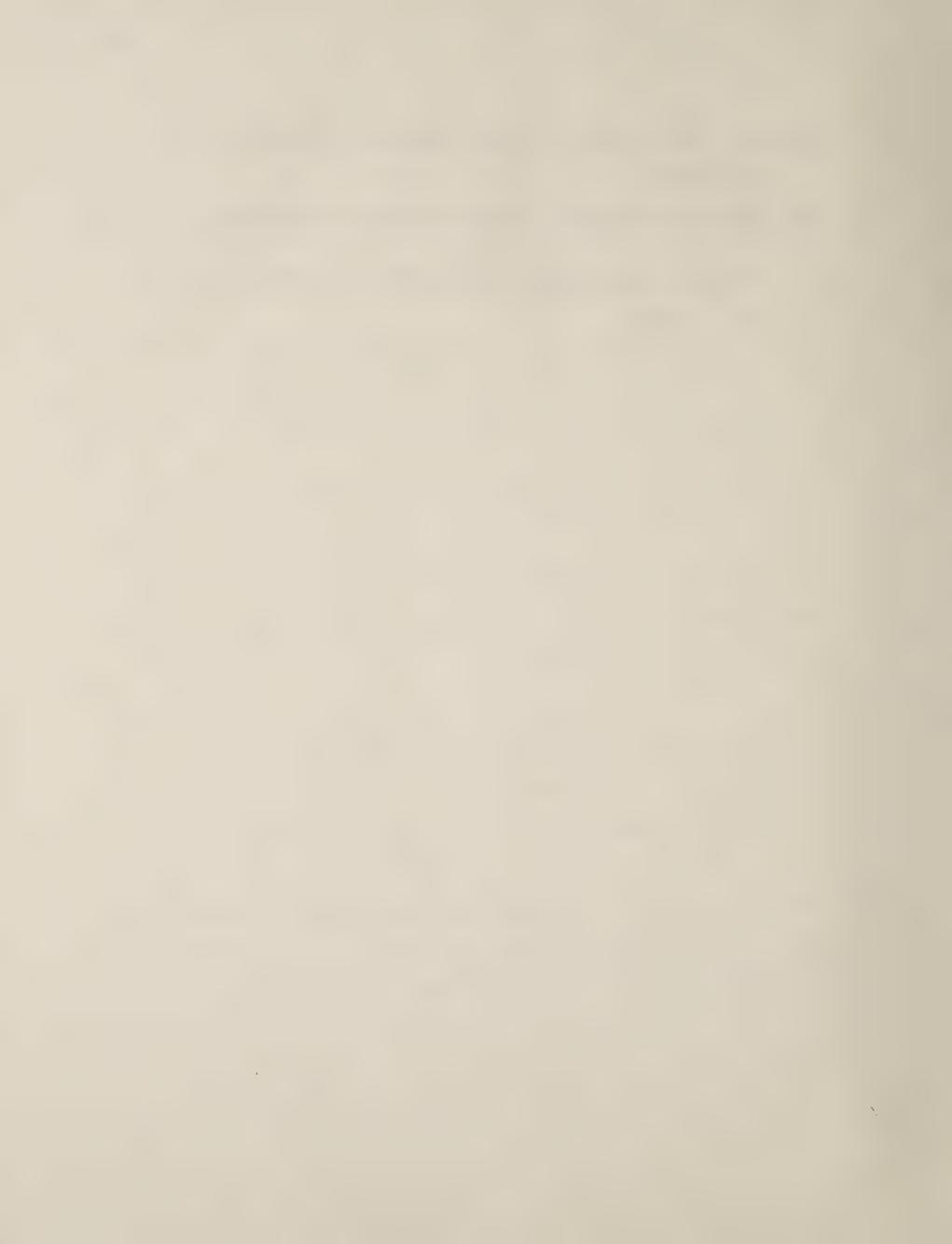


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Firm had one child, bearing the following news:

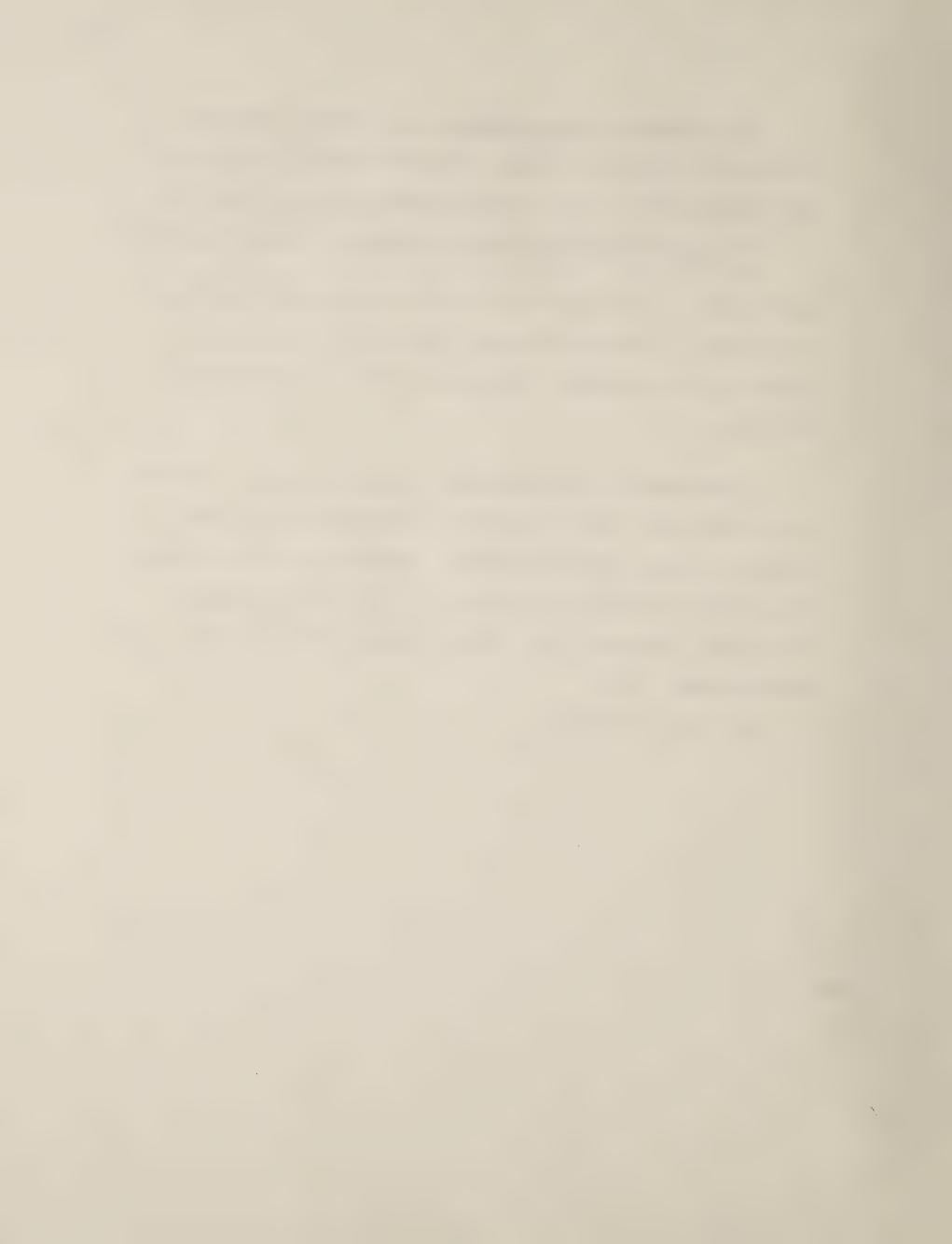


and great grandson of Johan Anderson Stalcop, was born on my 25, 1716. (1) It is probable than he soons the

early port of his life on or near his father's land in Christina. Then his father died in 1730 he probably snared in the estate. What part of it he received is

It is believed that he married, and had at least two children named Peter and John. These two sone had familales, that eventually migrated into Throinia, Mentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Towas, thus carrying on the Staloop name. (2)

(2) L. D. Stellcop.



grandson of Johan Anderson Staleop, was born on February
19, 1720. (1) It is probable that he was raised in the

(1) Records of Toly Trinity Church (Tilmington, 1890).

vicinity of Caristina, on his father's estate. Fe, like his brother, John, probably shared in his father's estate when he died, in 1730.

On December 28, 1757, Tareal Staleop was a foot sold er in Alchard Modilliam's Company of Foot, which was near the the stale of the sold of the Model of the Stale County. (2)

(2) Delaware Archives. Military (Wilmington, 1911). Vol. 1. 7. 14. Mid is an enlighment record recording at New Captle.

There are no other records of Tarcal Judean. It is probable that he did not marry, and therefore had no children.

This ends the notes on the Early Stalcop Fault, recorded down to the beginning of the fifth generation, or the beginning of the Revolutionary War. The family history from this point on starts on entirely new era; beginning with the American Colonies' War for Independence, and ending with the generation of the Stalcop Family that is being born today.



william parti

The Stalcop family spreng from Seedish stock, They were not important leaders in the colony, that was New Sweden, until it became incorported under English Aula in 1004. From that time on they assumed a rather prominent role in the secondary. Though nixed up in the Lour Finn Rebellion against the Unclish in 1009, the Stalcop family become one of the first large land owners, by a grant from the English, in Wilmington. Their land condings were subsequently increased by both grant and nurchase.

For the most part, they participated prominently and freeis in all the Church activities. It was through their a enerously that the Church obtained the land on which the Old Swedes' Church in Milhington now stands. Their increase were used for Church social gatherings. They parturipated in the founding of the first school in Milhington.

Most of the Stalcops were land owners and farmers, however, they helped to establish one of the first grist-lils in Vilmington. At least one of them, sained his livelihood by milling grain. One of them become the become the become of the Market Street Ferry in Vilmington,



and for free energy one they were its proprietors.

ruly succeidful. Lost had large families. However, but for one or two Stalcops, they all left Delaware by in the fifth generation. The Stalcops microthal we are largery. The rest signified first south to 16 mining, and in this, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. Their children eventually migrated to Indiana, Ohid, thescarl and Texas.

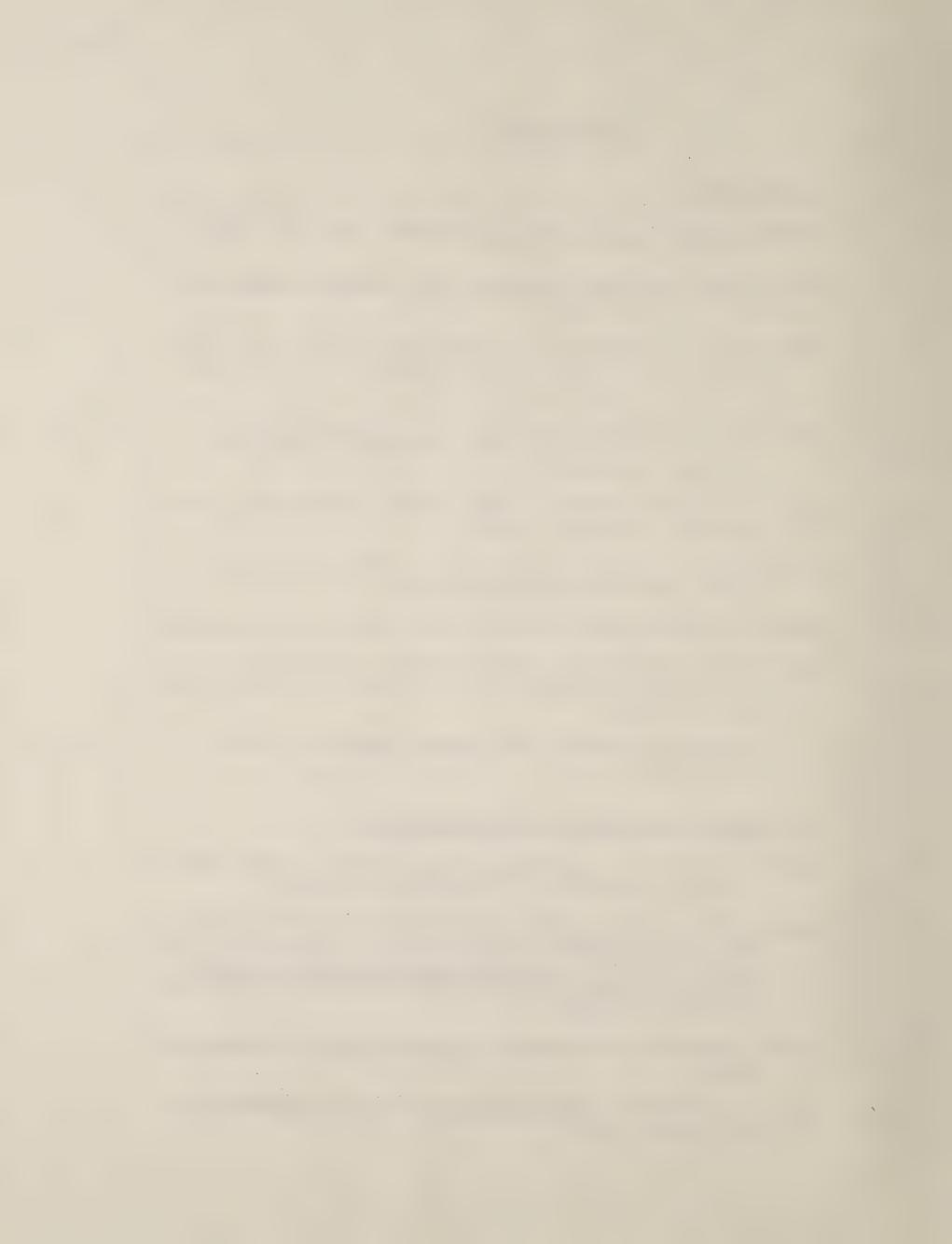


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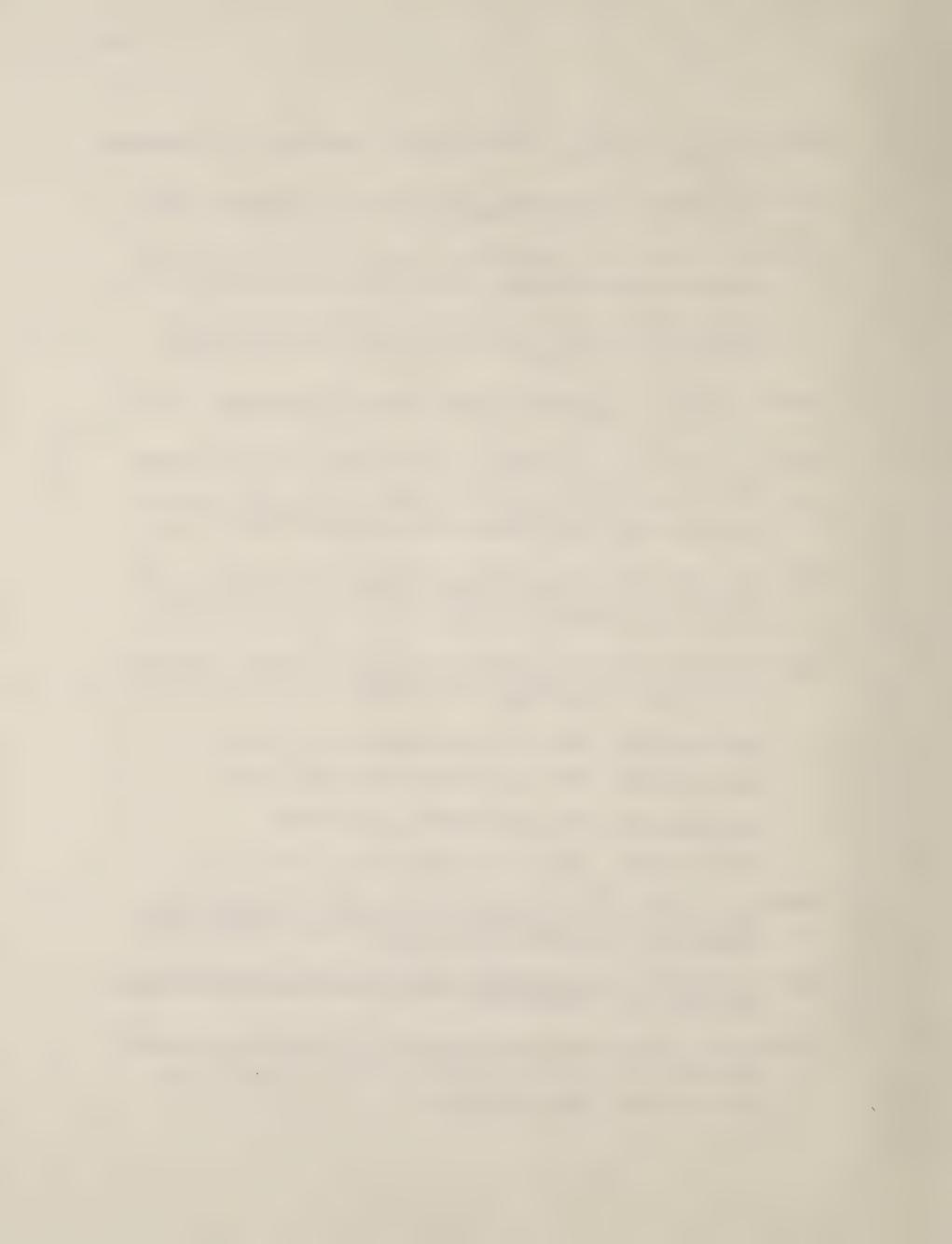
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- Unitinal Deed dated August 4, 1737 between Thomas Talljing and John Harnums, Delaware Historical Declety, Filmington.
- Peter Stalcum's Original Will, dated February 24, 1778, Delaware Tranives, nover.
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 - -- John Stalsop's Will, dated October 1, 1748,

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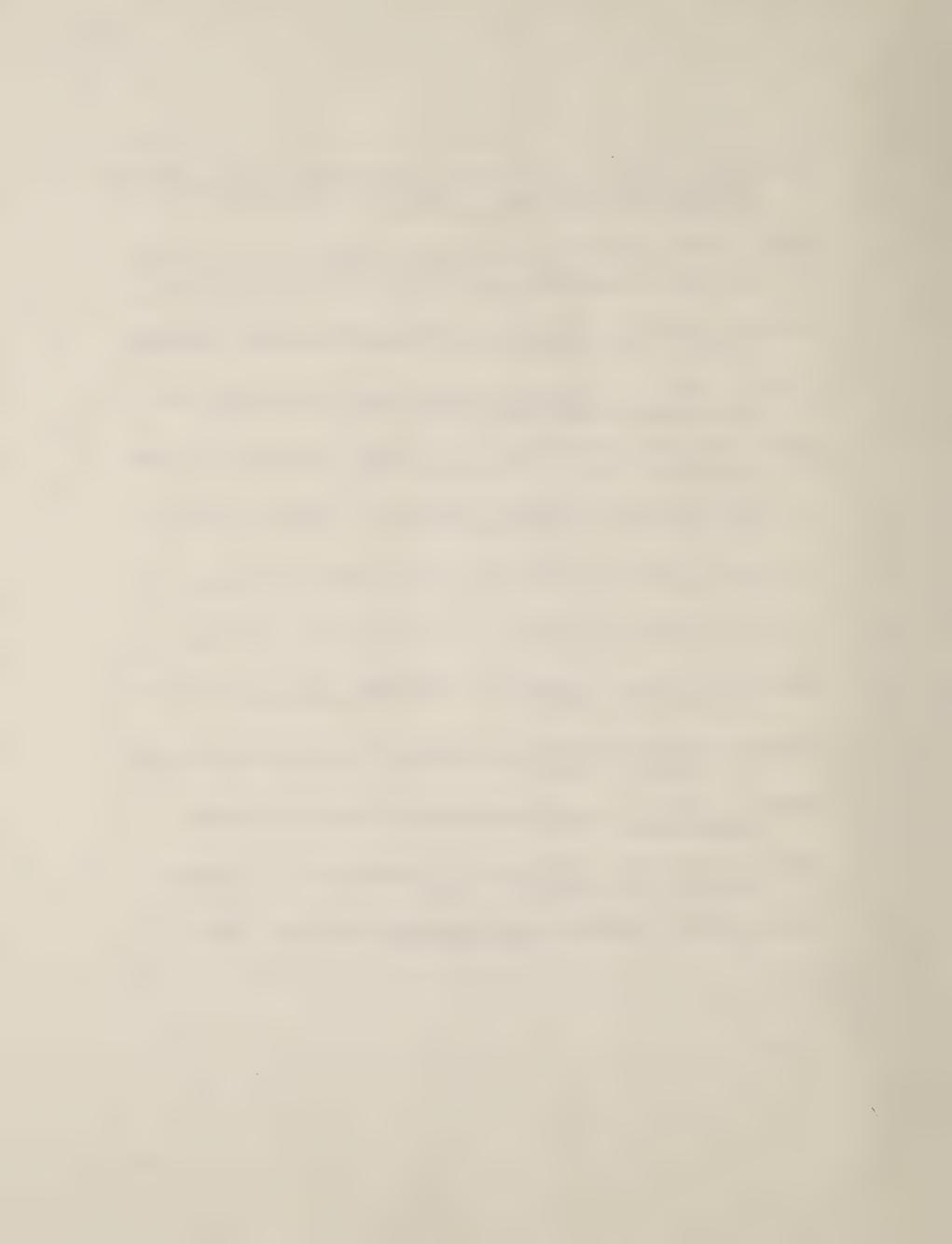
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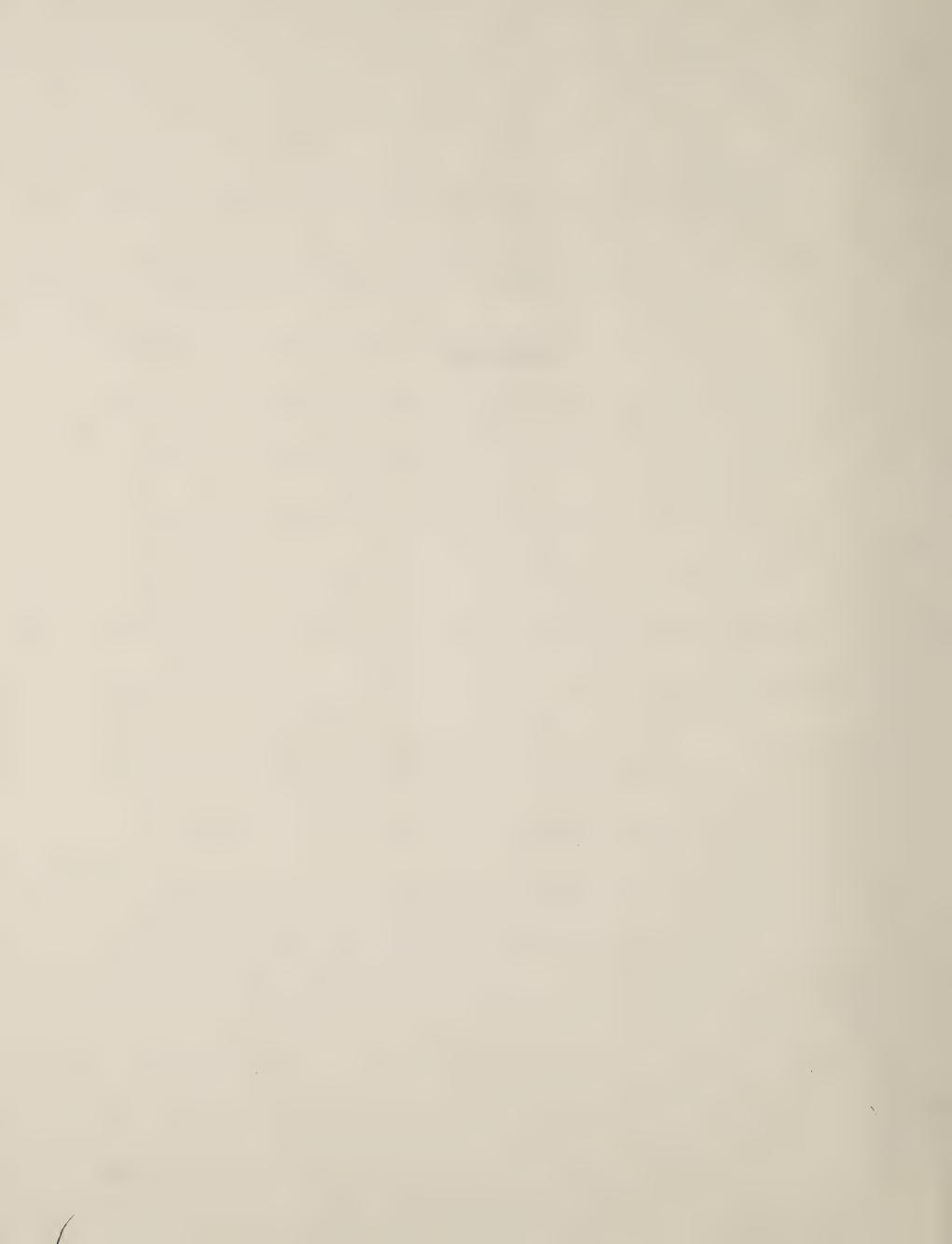
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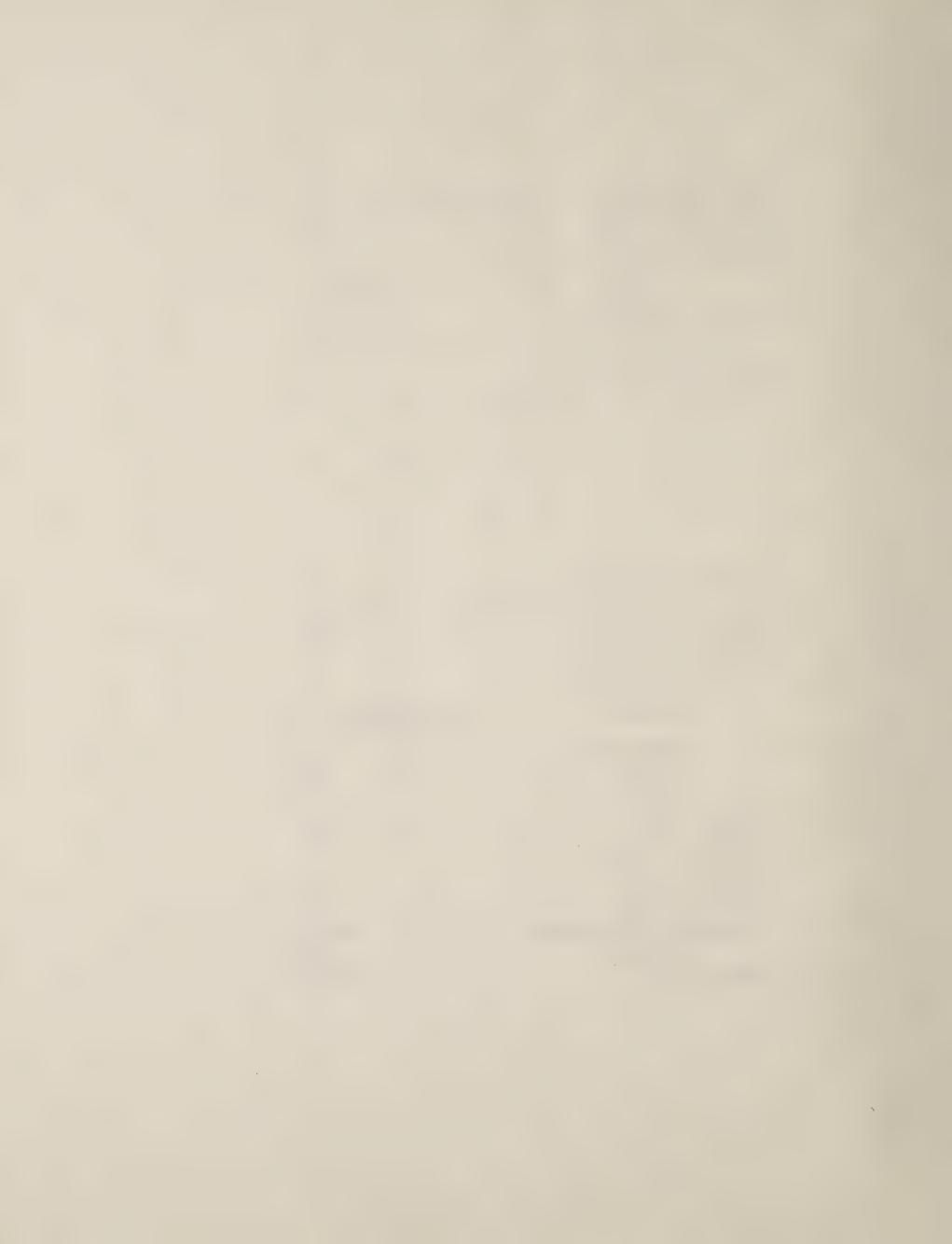
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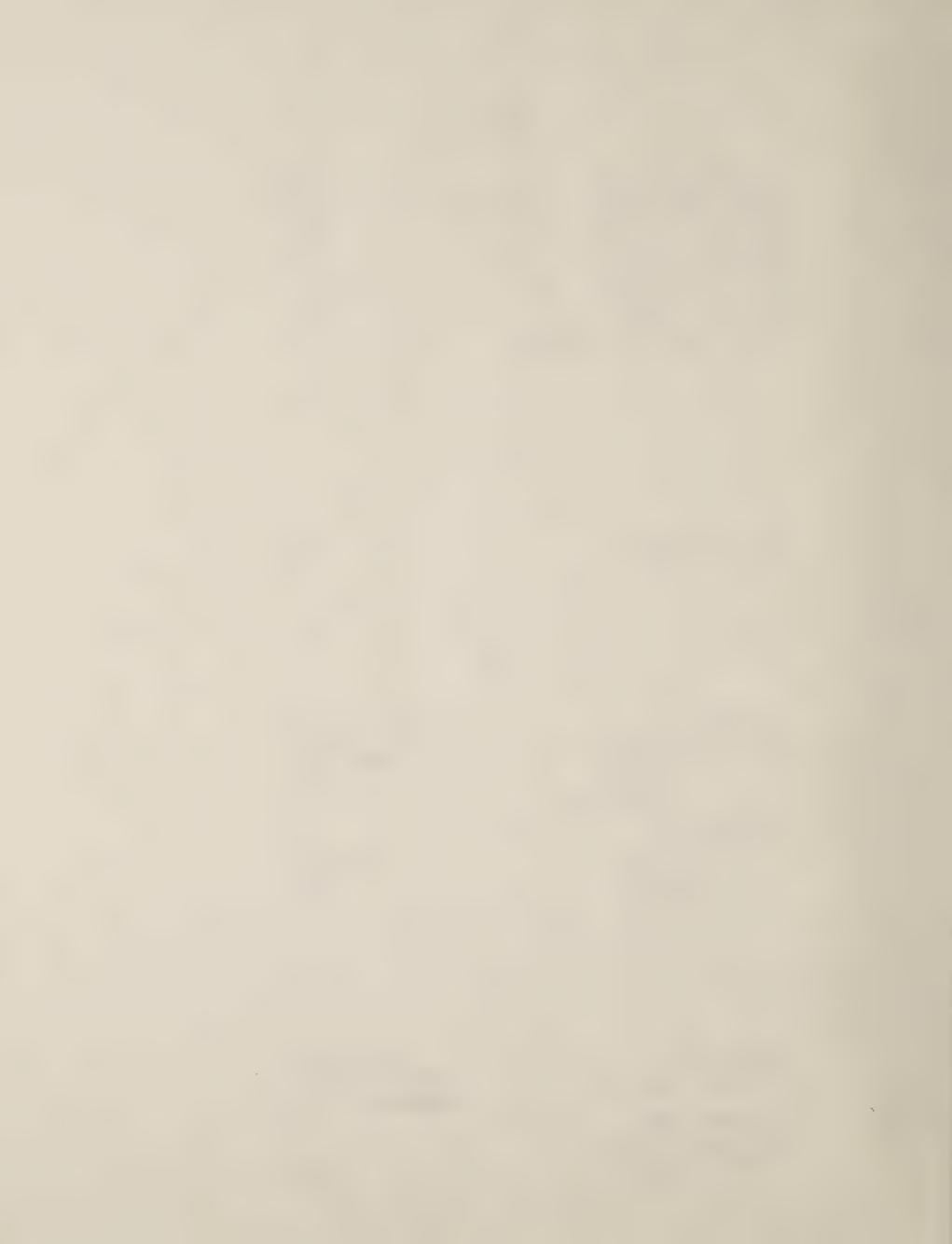
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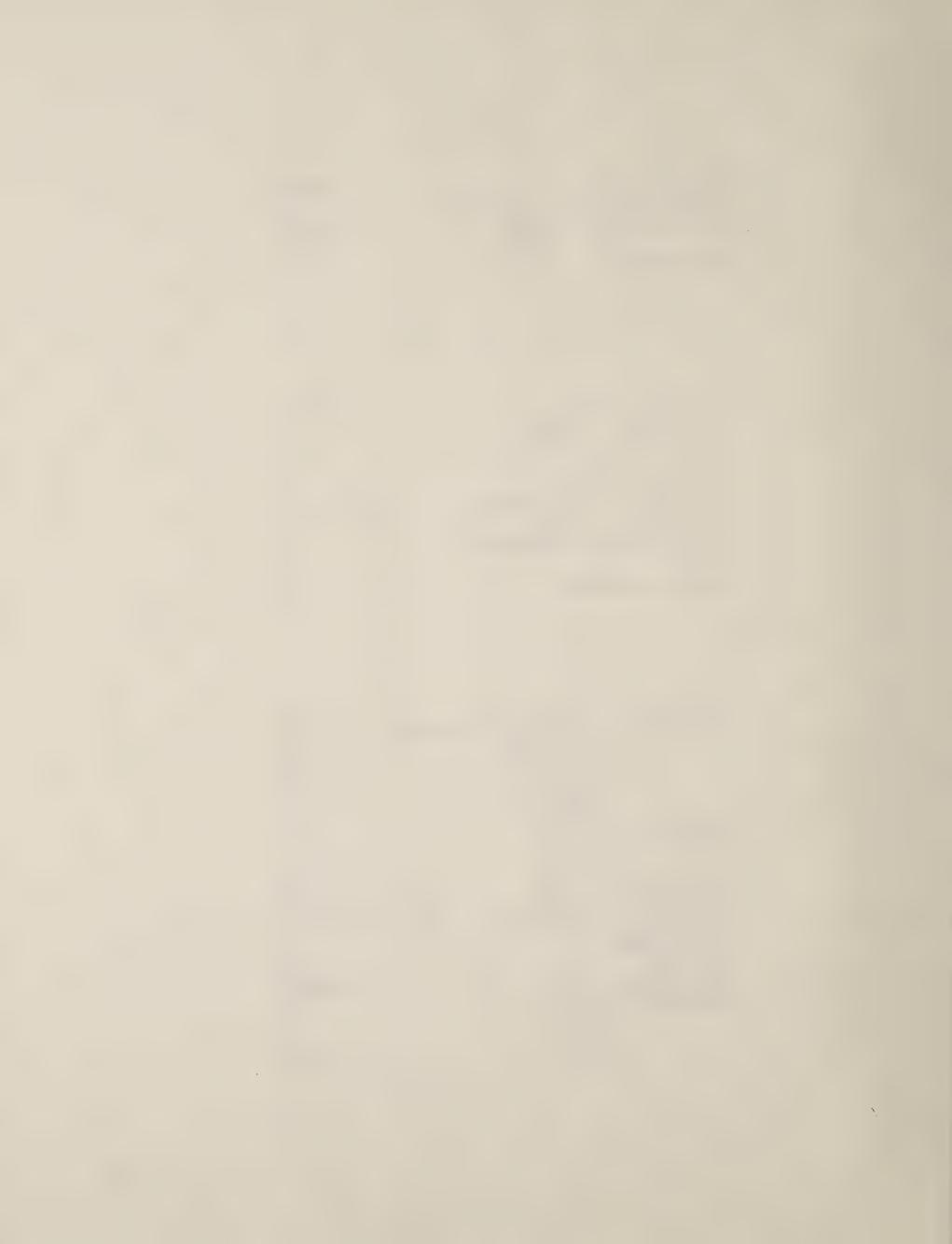
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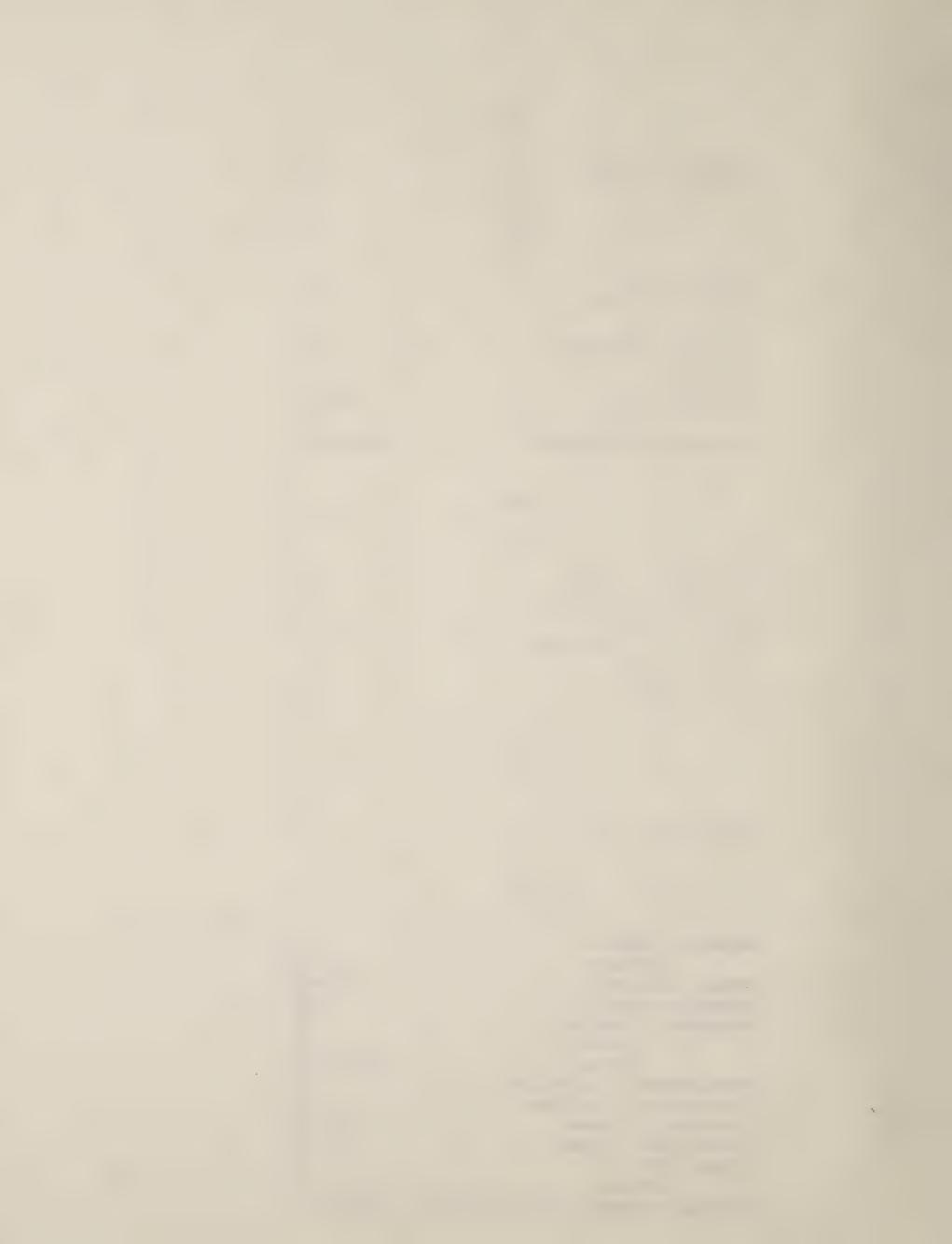
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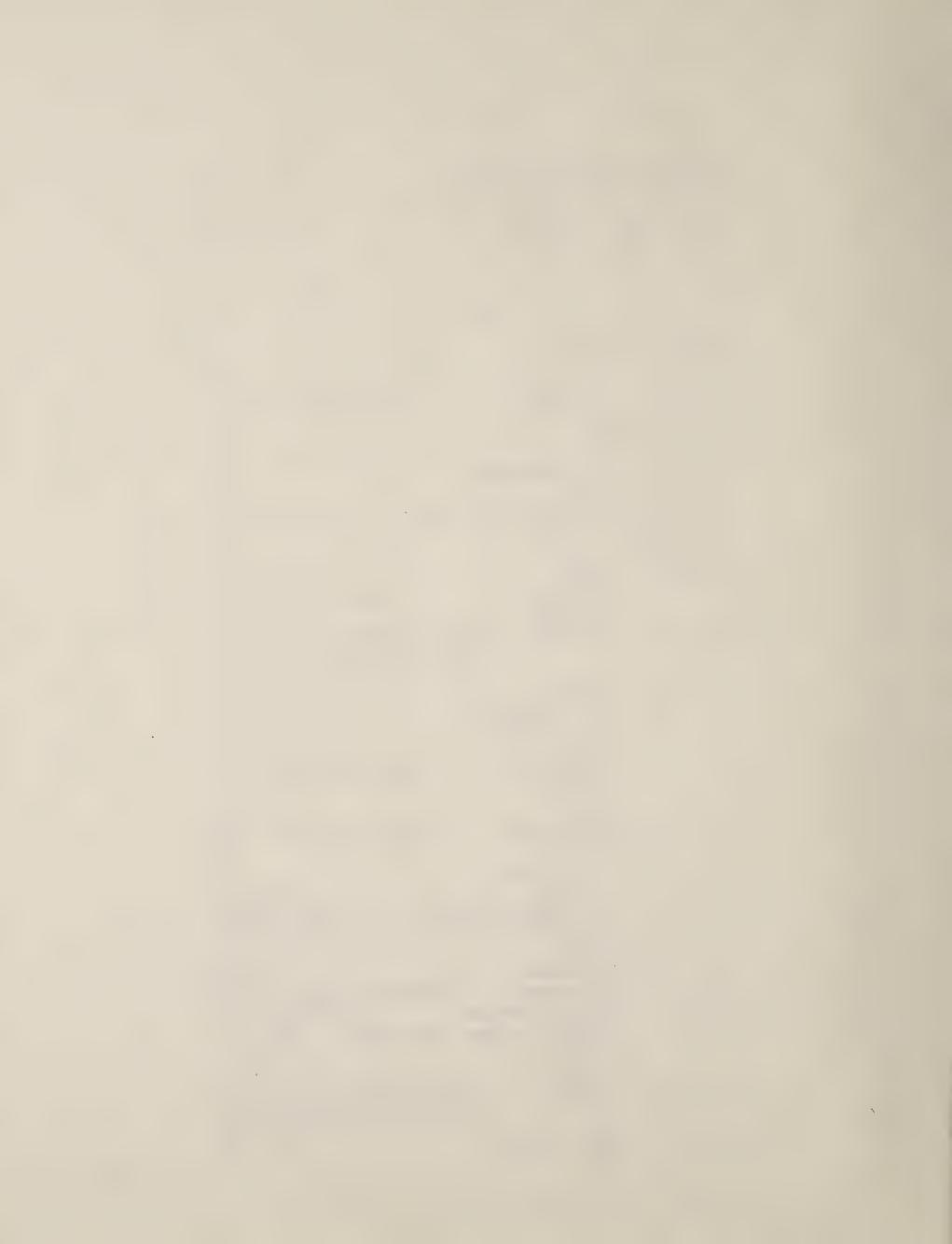
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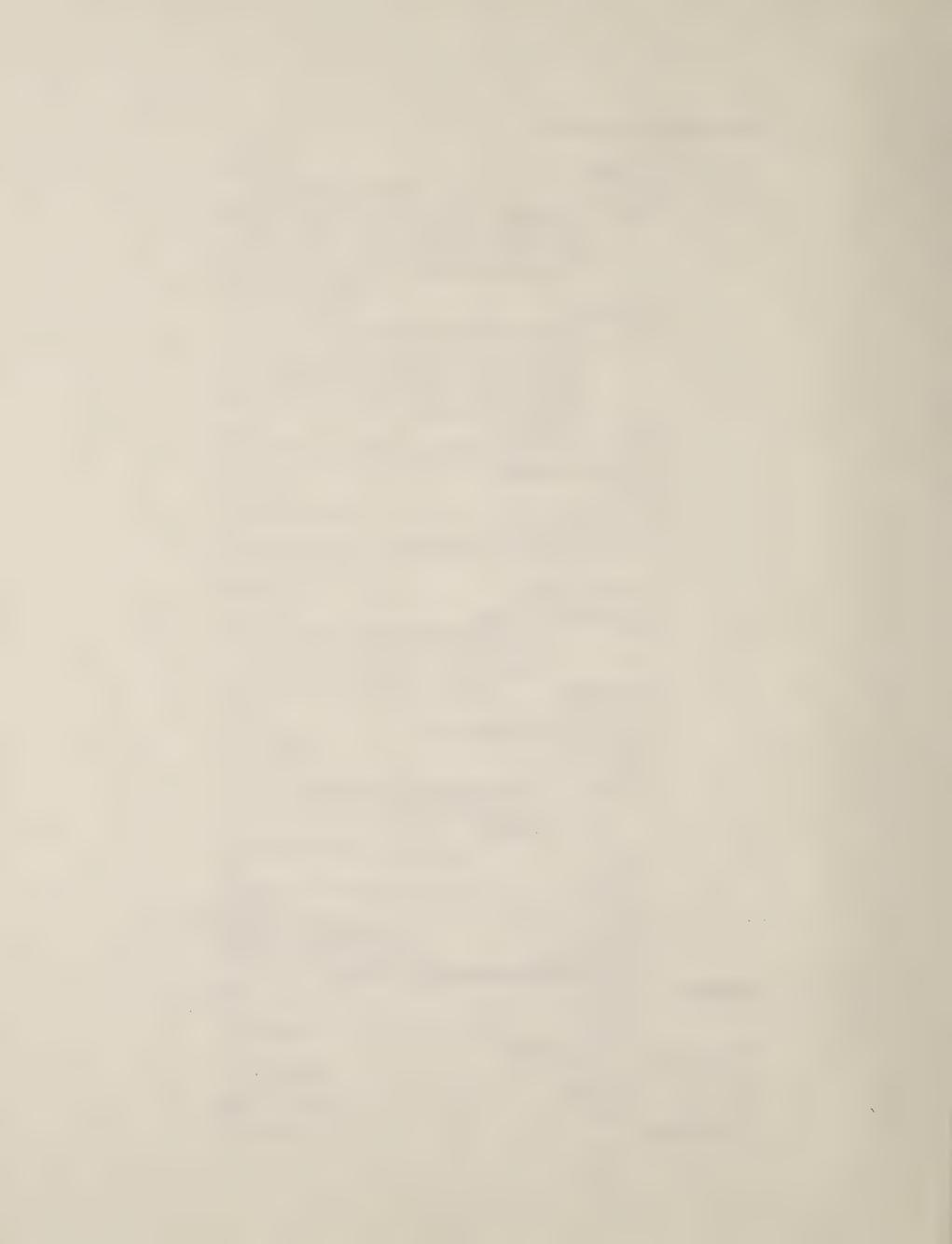
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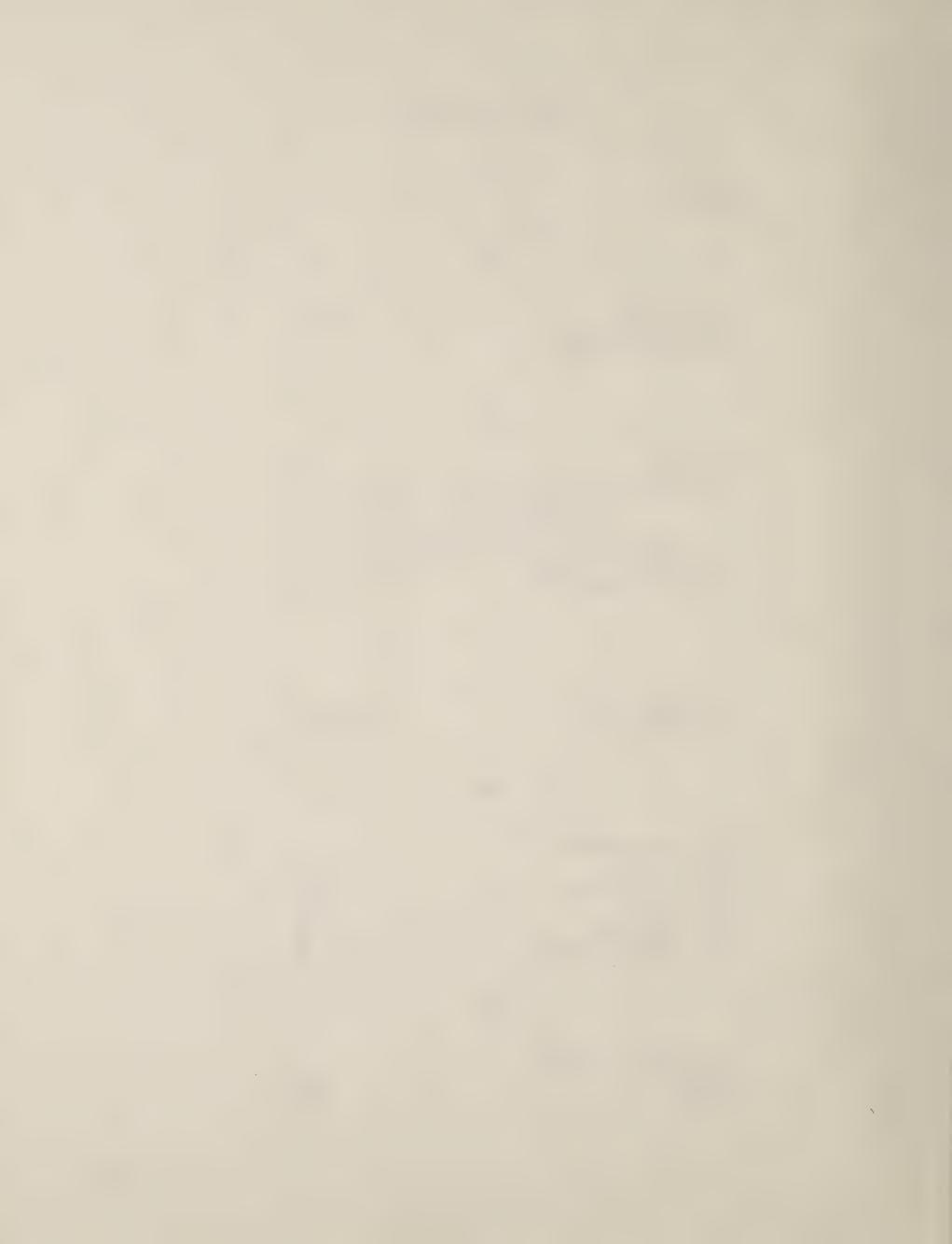


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